The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1592 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916 日七初月十年六國民 10 CENTS

GREEK NATIONALIST SOLDIERS CUT WAY THRO' KING'S MEN

First Clash at Guida; Royalists Try to Hold Up Verria Volunteers

REGULARS ATTACK

Many Casualties; Servians Continue Advancing In Lake Prespa Area

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, October 31.—The first act of hostility between the two opposing groups in the Greek army has occurred at Guida, where Royalist troops belonging to the garrison at Katerini attacked a battalion of infantry proceeding to Salonica from Verria to join the National Army. The battalion finally cut its way through. It sustained several casualties.

Paris, October 31.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: Bad weather delayed operations, but the Servians continued to advance west of Lake Prespa. We occupied the monastery at Singieri.

British aircraft bombed important depots at Demir-Hissar. Italian artillery dispersed the Bulgarians north-east of Lake Doiran.

London, October 31.—A British official communique from Salonica reports that the situation is unchanged, except for a sharp patrol action at Kalendra. Naval aeroplanes bombed and damaged the railway-bridge at Simsirli, east of Drama.

CHANNEL RAID DIDN'T DAMAGE A VITAL LINK

'Certainly Failed,' Balfour Declares; German Losses Are Not Certain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the German destroyers which attempted to raid the Channel transport service had the advantage that raiders always possessed of choosing the moment of attack and the particular objective. If they intended to interfere with a vital link in the main line of communications with Britain's armies, they certainly failed.

The Queen was an empty passenger-steamer and even she would have been saved had her Captain realised that she would remain afloat for six hours. The Flirt was surprised in the darkness by the German destroyers, who sank her at close range.

The destroyer Nubian was torpedoed while attacking the German flotilla and could have been brought into harbor, but for the gale. It is believed that she can be salved.

Six drifters were lost. As far as they knew, the German claim that they had no losses is incorrect, for, while there is no ground for thinking that any of their destroyers were sunk by the British fire, there is ground for thinking that two of them struck mines in the nets and were blown up and probably sunk.

Mr. Balfour added that the official communique issued on the 27th gave all the information then available. The statement he now made was based on the report of the Admiral Commanding at Dover, which he received today.

Will Clear British Peerage of Enemies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that a law will shortly be brought before the House to remove enemies from the peerage.

Royal Residence For Sir Wm. Robertson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—The King has placed York House at the disposal of General Sir William Robertson.

Wilson Leads Hughes In China Press Ballot

American Presidential Campaign in Shanghai.

For Woodrow Wilson—71.

For Charles Evans Hughes—46.

The above is the result of the first day's balloting expressed in the straw ballot inaugurated yesterday by THE CHINA PRESS. From a close study of the ballots received at this office the following conclusions may be drawn:

American women here take almost as lively an interest in the coming election of the President as do the men.

The women apparently favor Mr. Hughes. (This is possibly due to his enthusiastic endorsement of National Equal Suffrage.)

Missionary and church workers strongly favor Mr. Wilson.

Commercial men in Shanghai appear to be evenly divided.

The national election will be held next Tuesday, November 7. So, if you would voice your views concerning the selection of the President send your ballot in today to the Ballot Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Justice for Chinese In Tientsin Decision

Also to Demonstrate French Loyalty to International Law: Peking Gazette

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 1.—The Peking Gazette learns that the Laohsikai incident will be settled at an early date, in accordance with terms which will give every justice to the Chinese and demonstrate the loyalty of the French in regarding the principles of international law.

The Cabinet crisis is still unsettled. If Sun Hung-yi remains in office, all the Ministers and the Chief of the Administrative Court say they will resign.

Confer at Waichiaopu

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 1.—Yesterday, a representative of the French Legation visited the Waichiaopu and exchanged views regarding the Laohsikai question. Reuter's Agency is informed that this constitutes the only change in the situation.

The reports in the press that the French have intimated their intention to revert to the status quo and reinstate the Chinese police in Laohsikai is not correct. At the same time, the French authorities are anxious to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit and to reach an amicable settlement.

TWO KWANGTUNG HEADS QUARREL OVER POWERS

Lung Causes Further Uneasiness; Won't Leave Forts And Holds Out for Men's Pay

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 1.—Chinese reports state that trouble has arisen between Lu Yung-ting and Chu Ching-lan, the Military and Civil Governors of Kwangtung, over the division of their respective powers. It is stated that Chu Ching-lan refuses to hand over his military command to Lu Yung-ting.

The refusal of Lung Chi-kwang to leave Humen Forts for Hainan also causes uneasiness, especially as Lung is still demanding the arrears of pay for his troops, which the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly strongly opposes. It is stated that Admiral Sah Chen-ping has been ordered to return to Canton immediately.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Nov. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Nov. 3

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 3
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Nov. 13

For Europe:—

Per M.M. s.s. Magellan Nov. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza Nov. 13

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7. Left Vancouver on October 20, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of October 1 is due at Hongkong on November 4, and here on November 8. Left Saigon on October 29, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Dutch Arrest German Spying On the Allies

Gave Information Endangering Holland's Safety; Expect Further Captures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 31.—The Telegraaf says that a German spy has been arrested in Rotterdam by the police, who seized material showing that he furnished reports regarding the Allies and also information endangering the safety of Holland. Further arrests are imminent.

TURKS ROUTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 31.—An official communique states that the enemy have been driven out of several villages in the direction of Hamadan.

GERMANS LOOK TO EAST FOR CHANCE OF VICTORY

Rumanian Offensive Held By Hindenburg to Be Logical Strategic Move

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 28.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: According to a Berlin despatch to the New York Times, the rapid military progress in Rumania exerted a favorable influence on the Berlin exchange, where the hope is growing that the Rumanian campaign will prove decisive for the whole war. This feeling is beginning to be expressed also in many other quarters, including military circles, where weight is attached to Hindenburg's reported dictum that "our offensive lies in the East."

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 30.—To the south-east of the Rotherthurm Pass, the success obtained the preceding day by the Hanoverian and Mecklenburg Rifles was enlarged and several tenaciously defended positions on the heights were taken by assault. From the last engagements in this district, 18 officers and more than 700 men were brought in as prisoners. To the south-west of the Szurduk Pass, the Rumanians pushed back one of our side columns.

In the North Dobrudja, our pursuing detachments are in touch with Russian infantry and cavalry.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 28.—During the last two days, we captured more than 8,000 prisoners and 7 guns. We occupied the islands east of Silistria.

Russians Victorious South of Svinliuchi

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

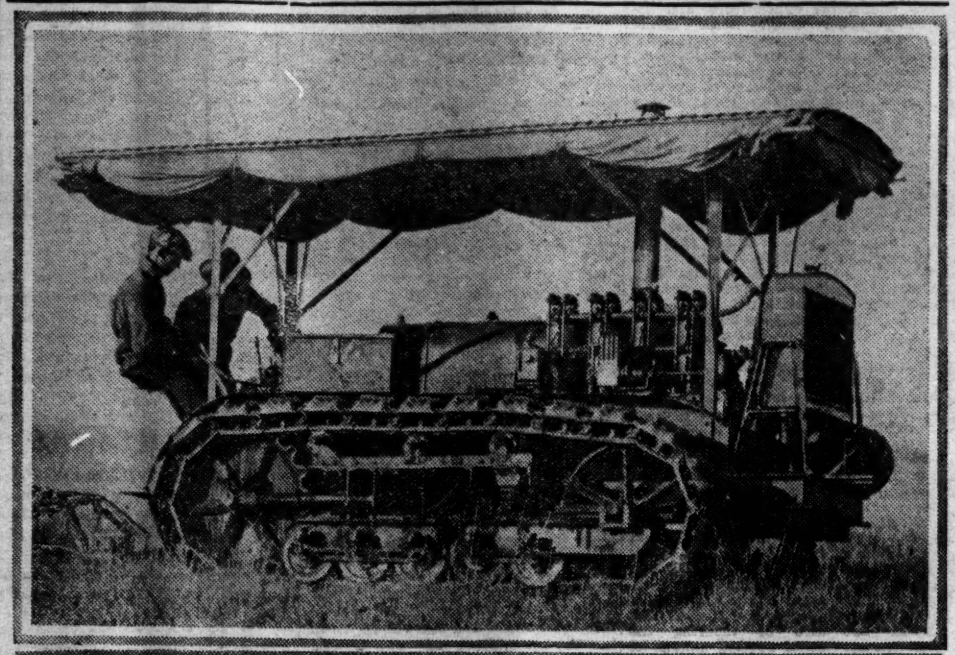
Petrograd, October 31.—We captured the enemy's trenches south of Svinliuchi, in the direction of Lutsk and repulsed enemy attacks here and south of Brzezany, where we captured a number of prisoners.

HWANG HSING HONORED

The two Houses of Parliament on receiving the report of the death of General Hwang Hsing passed the following resolutions:

1. In the name of the two Houses, a telegram of condolence should be addressed to the family of deceased.
2. The two Houses should appoint a day to show honor to the memory of the deceased.
3. On the memorial day the flag should be half-masted on the Parliament building.

Think British 'Tanks' Based on American Tractors



The British "tanks" or land monitors, which have come into prominence through their remarkable performances on the western front may be merely American farm tractors, armored and equipped with machine guns.

An officer of a manufacturing concern in Peoria, Illinois, states that his firm sold about one thousand of these caterpillar tractors, to the British government. The tractor has been used to haul the big guns almost since the beginning of the war.

One of the pictures herewith presented shows one of the caterpillar tractors pulling a gun out of a quagmire.

The tractor crawls on two belts with corrugated surfaces on either side of the body. The corrugated surface is on the ground. On the inside of the belts on each side of the body are two lines of steel rails making four lines in all. These rails are in short sections, jointed to operate over a cogged mechanism that actually lays them down with their belt attachment as the tractor moves ahead and picks them up again, so that the car runs on its own self made track continuously. About seven feet of belt and rails are on the ground at one time. From descriptions of the tanks it is evident that they are larger than the tractors shown above but it is more than likely that the same mechanical ideas have been introduced into them.

WHEAT COMMISSION'S POLICY IS CRITICISED

Times Says They Lost Heavily By Not Ascertaining Risks On Indian Cargoes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—The Times says that underwriters suggest that the Wheat Commission, before itself accepting risks of the marine insurance of cargoes of wheat, should inquire the financial results of the acceptance by the Government of the insurance of cargoes of wheat from India last year. A report has long been current on the market and has never been officially contradicted, that this policy resulted in a very considerable debit balance.

Build Corpses Into Parapets At Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—A correspondent gives a gruesome description of No Man's Land at Verdun. He says that it is littered with the debris of many fights, thousands of broken rifles, machine-guns and shells, with half-buried corpses sticking out of the mud, in all stages of decay, some reduced to skeletons and others with scraps of flesh remaining, grinning horribly. The entrenching tools everywhere are turning up bodies, which are built into the parapets.

The village and station of Fleury have been obliterated and the face of the country is so changed that the commander of the attacking division declared that, although he was stationed at Verdun before the war, he could not recognise it.

Paid 1,150 Rupees Fee, Advocate Refuses To Appear a Third Time

Held Guilty of Professional Misconduct; Leave To Appeal Is Denied

Reuter's Service

London, October 31.—The Privy Council has refused Mr. Clive Gaunt, first-grade pleader of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, leave to appeal from the judgment of that Court declaring that he committed professional misconduct, but not bad faith, in refusing to appear more than twice in the Mandalay Sessions Court to defend a case for which he received a fee of 1,150 Rupees.

The Lord Chancellor said it might be very serious to attempt to interfere with the control of a Court over its advocates. If the judge expressed his views unnecessarily strongly that was no reason for interference.

MUKDEN URGES PEKING REJECT JAPAN'S CLAIMS

Business Men and Provincial Assembly Say Riots Likely If Demands Conceded

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 1.—The Chamber of Commerce and the Provincial Assembly in Mukden have requested the Government to reject all the Japanese demands with regard to police rights and the engagement of military advisors, otherwise riots may occur.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN FORCE AGAIN TAKES OFFENSIVE

Germans Pressed Northward In Jiul Valley; Fierce Battle On Alt River

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Odessa, October 31.—The Russo-Rumanian forces have assumed the offensive in the Dobrudja.

Petrograd, October 31.—An official communique reports: The situation in the Dobrudja is unchanged. The Rumanians continue to press the enemy northward, in the Jiul Valley and captured 300 more prisoners and four machine-guns. Fierce battles occurred on the left bank of the Alt River.

Navala Is Captured By the Portuguese

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, October 31.—The Commander of the Portuguese forces in East Africa reports that they captured Navala on the 26th, taking a large quantity of war-material and a field-gun. They lost one European and one native killed, while the losses of the enemy, who retired precipitately, after setting fire to their fortifications, are believed to have been very heavy.

Asquith Testifies At Dardanelles Inquiry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—Mr. Asquith gave evidence before the Dardanelles Commission, today.

SIX U.S. CITIZENS LOSE LIVES WHEN S.S. MARINA SUNK

Two Injured; Consul Learns Fifty-One Were Saved; Twenty-eight Landed

TO TAKE EVIDENCE

Eighty-Six Survivors Are Reported to London; Seventeen Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 1.—The American Consul at Queenstown has received a wire that fifty-one Americans on board the Donaldson liner Marina have been saved, six killed and two injured. The Consul has arranged to take the depositions of the twenty-eight Americans already landed.

An earlier cable said: The reports concerning the sinking of the s.s. Marina are most conflicting. It now appears that 86 survivors have been landed and seventeen are missing.

The British steamers Penylan (3,875 tons) and Sparta and the Norwegian steamer Lysland have been sunk. The Greek steamer Germaine (2,573 tons) has been sunk. The crew have been saved.

Copenhagen, October 31.—The Norwegian Minister to Berlin has arrived at Christiania.

Sink British Steamer With Coal for Russia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 28.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The newspaper Aftonposten, Christiania, reports that a German submarine arrived at Sonningvag with the crew of the British steamer Polo, consisting of 23 men, aboard. The steamer had a tonnage of 3,500 and was loaded with coals from Newcastle to Alexandrovsk. She was sunk by the submarine 30 miles off the North Cape.

ANOTHER BIG WAR LOAN AUTHORISED FOR RUSSIA

Tsar Allows £300,000,000 Issue At 5½ Per Cent; Repayable in Ten Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 31.—The Emperor of Russia has authorised the issue of a loan of £300,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent and repayable in ten years.

GERMANS ASK BETTER TREATMENT OF CAPTIVES

Order Reprisals By Sending Russian Officers to Punishment Camp

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 31.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes that the German Government asked the Russian Government to abolish the sufferings to which German prisoners of war are submitted in Russia. Since the term stated by the German government has passed without a satisfactory answer, the German Government has ordered reprisals. A number of Russian commissioned officers belonging to crack regiments were transported to a special camp, where the discipline is especially severe, until the Russian Government accepts the German request.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 69.8 and the minimum 48.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 66.8 and 54.0.

SHOWS SIGNIFICANCE OF ITALIAN SUCCESSES

Tremendous Natural Obstacles Faced And Overcome By Cadorna's Forces

Paris, September 28.—In the first of a series of articles on the Italian operations written for the Journal by Colonel Baronne, the well-known Italian military critic, the writer sets himself to give a general answer to two questions without going into detailed description. The first is as to the significance of the recent Italian successes from the point of view of the war as a whole, and the second as to the reasonable conjectures that may discreetly be made with regard to future operations.

After reviewing the positions actually held by the Italians and Austrians in the neighborhood of Gorizia, and pointing out the fact that behind their actual front lines the Austrians have a labyrinth of other strongly fortified lines, he says that the possession of the whole line of the Isonzo will only be secured when the plateau of Bainsizza, north of Gorizia and the heights of Tre Santi have been taken. All the action of the artillery, he continues, is directed against the Austrian railway lines which lead to the front and by which the Austrians bring up their reenforcements. It is as if hitherto the Italian army had been standing on the threshold of the empire, their way blocked by an obstacle that prevented it from fully utilizing its numerical superiority. If this obstacle had not been removed Austria would have been able to go on holding the Italian armies in check with a considerably smaller force, without being much weakened by the loss of the contingents sent to Galicia against the Russians. As long as the Italian advance was barred by this short but strong front line even the continued offensive of the Italian army had little effect. But the piercing of the Austrian line and the lengthening of the Italian line has changed the character of the operations. In future, as the resistance of the Austrians is overcome, they will be obliged to dilute their forces, and the harmony between the actions on the Russian and Italian fronts will be increased, because the Austrian troops sent to reenforce those on the Italian front will mean a weakening in the opposition to the Russian advance.

These successes also show, Colonel Baronne continues, that formidable positions, unless they are held by troops who are admirably and magnificently commanded like the heroic defenders of Verdun, unless there are ample reserves of men, may be obliged to yield. It is sufficient for that purpose for the attack to be cleverly organized with abundant supplies, and executed by brave men without recourse being had to massed formations in the German manner. These lessons, he observes, should be learnt by the Austrians and Germans, who, owing to the simultaneous offensive of the Allies, find themselves in the position of having to defend as best they can the territory they have acquired. Defenses, however strong they may be, must fall when the circumstances just referred to come about. As to the question of what direction Italian military operations will take when once the whole Isonzo line is secured, Colonel Baronne observes that these have before them one clear object, namely victory; national aspirations will me realized in due course and as the logical consequence of this victory.

Italy's Financial Situation

London, September 28.—Some important features of the Italian financial situation were revealed in the two speeches lately delivered in the Italian Parliament by M. Carcano, the minister of the Italian treasury, who recently visited London in order to confer with the chancellor of the exchequer.

As is only natural from one who fought the hereditary foe under the banner of Garibaldi, the peroration of M. Carcano's speech was permeated with the true Garibaldian spirit, with faith, enthusiasm, and hatred of tyranny. It was not only to vindicate her historical rights, said M. Carcano, but for the defense of human freedom against the encroachment of tyranny, that Italy entered this sacred war.

The body of the speeches contained an array of dry, but eloquent figures and facts, of which some of the more important are here given.

The war expenditures of Italy—or rather the expenditure from credits outside the Budget, that is, without taking account of the ordinary military and naval expenditure, and including some small items (some £4,000,000) not connected with the war—amounted in the financial year, ending June 30, 1916, to £312,000,000; £26,000,000 a month, or nearly £866,000 a day. This last figure, which is less than the real war expenditure, and which is steadily growing, does not compare badly with the estimate of the daily expenditure of the United Kingdom on purposes of war, £3,350,000 as stated by Mr. Asquith in his July speech, and goes far to demonstrate that the efforts of Italy, and the burden of her share in the common struggle, have often been under-estimated. Of the £312,000,000, £216,000,000 were raised by means of internal loans, £136,000,000, in long maturity redeemable bonds, and 152,000,000 in treasury coupon bonds.

The system of continuous borrowing, both by means of treasury bonds and of treasury bills, on the example of the British treasury, was adopted from June 20, and had, in a fortnight, brought in about £20,000,000. This new policy promised to prove effective for the future as the deposits in the postal and ordinary savings banks and credit institutions had shown a constant increase. An important feature of Italian war finance is that the revenue owing to a bold fiscal policy, and to the endurance and patriotism of the Italian taxpayers, shows itself fully capable, not only of sustaining the onus of the existing debts, but also of insuring the interest service of several billions of lire of new loans that may be required.

There is a surplus revenue of some £21,000,000 above the figures of the preceding fiscal year; and some three and a half millions more are expected from the full operation, in the new financial year, of the most recent fiscal measures.

The satisfactory condition of Italian industry and commerce is shown, even under the present abnormal conditions, by the amelioration of the exchange, which has progressed almost steadily in favor of Italy from January last, and gives her the third place, after England and France, among the belligerent powers, on the chief financial markets of the world.

The facts and figures in M. Carcano's speech are good indications of the way in which Italy will sustain, during the war, and after the war, her part of the financial burden imposed on all the belligerent nations. Considering the relatively small proportion of her indebtedness abroad, it is to be hoped that, when peace will bring again into full action the compensating elements in the Italian balance of trade, such as the remittances of the thrifty Italian emigrants and the usual stream of tourists, Italy will, in the course of a few years, again succeed in paying off entirely her foreign indebtedness and become eventually an investing nation. The determination and power of Italy to clear herself of foreign debts were shown by the fact that the whole expenditure of the war with Turkey in 1911-12, was met by internal loans in treasury bonds and out of the ordinary revenue.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith stated that the number of British civilians who had been killed, died of wounds or of shock, up to the present, totalled 589; drowned 3,410 and injured 1,693.

Only Gunnery Actions Along Western Front During Bad Weather

French Clear Foes Off All Verdun High Ground; Prepare For Future Unhindered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 31.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: South of the Somme, the artillery action continued in the region of La Maisonette.

There was no infantry action at Verdun, but somewhat violent bombardments only in the sectors of Haudromont, Douaumont, Fumin Wood and Chenois Wood. Bad weather is hampering the operations everywhere.

The communique this afternoon reported: Except for lively artillery actions at Douaumont and Vaux, there is nothing important to report.

The communique this evening reported: There were only fairly lively but intermittent artillery actions in the region of Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

London, October 31.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We bombarded Beaumont-Hamel and there was considerable shelling in the Hebuterne and Auchy areas. Nothing happened south of the Ancre, owing to the inclement weather.

An enemy aeroplane was seen to fall in flames.

General Haig reported this morning: Except for intermittent shellings by both sides, there was nothing to report during the night.

General Haig reported this evening: Our artillery and trench-mortars bombarded the enemy's line in the neighborhood of Hohenzollern and La Bassee Canal. There was considerable hostile shelling at Hebuterne, in the Ypres area and south of the Ancre, especially at Stuff Redoubt, Schwaben Redoubt and Regina Trench.

Otherwise, there is nothing to report.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the importance of the gain of territory at Verdun on the 24th lies in the fact that the French have turned the enemy off the highest ground on the right of the Meuse and are now able to prepare for the operations they contemplate without observation. The enemy are trying to isolate Douaumont by gun-fire and to prevent supplies being brought up, but unsuccessfully.

French Enlarge Breach In Les Boeufs Position

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 30.—Many places on the front north of the Somme were under hostile fire, to which we responded strongly. The enemy, during an attack from the line Les Boeufs to Morval, succeeded in enlarging the place of entry into our most advanced trenches east of Les Boeufs southward for a small extension.

At all the points where the enemy were able to advance through our curtain-fire, they were sanguinarily repulsed. On the south bank of the Somme, the farm of La Maisonnette and the French positions extending from there to Biaches were stormed in a brisk attack by the infantry regiment No. 359, made up of Berlin and Brandenburg soldiers.

The attack was efficiently prepared by the artillery, which was splendidly assisted by the observation flyers. 412 prisoners, among them 15 officers, were brought in.

On the north-eastern front of Verdun, the artillery duels were continued.

News Brevities

The Carlton Cafe makes an announcement on page 12 of this issue, which should appeal to all lovers of daintily-cooked and well-served food.

* * *

Rear Admiral Akiyama, of the Japanese navy, who has been touring in Europe and the U. S., returned to Tokio, after arriving at Yokohama on Tuesday from America. He stated that the financial capacity of Great Britain is more than sufficient to continue the war for a further two years. The war has already passed the zenith and is drawing towards its end. The forces of the Powers allied to Japan are pursuing the plans of the campaign in an ideal way. He also stated that in Great Britain one submarine and one destroyer are being built each week and one warship is being built each month, which means that the efficiency in building warships of Great Britain is equal to the whole of the other Powers in the world.

* * *

The Canadian Government has asked the British Consulate-General at Yokohama to pay allowances to the families of those Japanese volunteers who joined the war in Europe while in Canada and at the same time to convey the news to their families that they are all quite well and are bravely fighting at the front.

* * *

The Municipal Council has completed arrangements with the French Council for the erection of safety traffic islands and ornamental lamp posts along Avenue Edward VII, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette. The expense is evenly divided.

* * *

The following orders have been made concerning the Municipal Staff according to the Gazette: Health Department.—The temporary service of Sanitary Overseer W. J. Singer will terminate on October 31. Miss Abe Wae is appointed nurse, on one month's probation from November 1.

* * *

Miss Jessie Ackermann, American newspaper writer and lecturer, will deliver a series of five lectures during November and the first week in December at the Y. M. C. A. assembly hall. The lectures, which will be given at 5.15 each Tuesday evening, are under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. lecture courses.

* * *

Judgment on the preliminary issues argued recently in the British Supreme Court, in the case of the family of a deceased ricsha coolie against A. U. Belyea, will be delivered today.

* * *

A special memorial service will be conducted at 8 a.m. today at St. Joseph's Church, Rue Montauban, in memory of the French and Allied soldiers lost during the war.

* * *

A Chinese painter fell from the roof of the Rowing Club, yesterday morning, sustaining injuries from which he died shortly after.

* * *

A large and representative audience attended the musical in the Union Church Hall, yesterday afternoon, arranged by the Union Church Ladies' Society for the benefit of the wounded soldiers' and sailors' fund. Tea was served at 4 o'clock, preceding the concert. The program, which was enthusiastically received, included Mrs. Sartz, with vocal selections; Mrs. Morse, with violin solos; Mrs. Burrett, with songs and Miss May Jansen. A tidy sum was realized from the affair.

* * *

The Rev. W. E. Anderson, the chaplain of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, will deliver an intersting lecture on "John Barleycorn versus Jack Tar," in the Union Church Lecture Hall, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The lecture is arranged by the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union. The general public is invited.

* * *

The Fire Brigade was summoned to a Chinese dwelling at Avenue and Chengtu Roads shortly after 10 o'clock last night, the building being in flames, started from a defective flue. The blaze was speedily extinguished with only a slight loss.

In the Courts

Leon Must Pay

In the British Supreme Court, yesterday, Assistant Judge Skinner Turner entered judgment for $2,300 and costs for two Chinese in their claim against Paul Leon on a promissory note for $2,300. Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. E. Salmon for the defendant.

His Lordship said this was an action on a promissory note for $2,300 under a note made by defendant and dated May 28, 1915, in favor of the two plaintiffs. The defence originally set up was two-fold—that the note was given without consideration and that it was given under circumstances which amounted to fraud.

The issue of fraud had been abandoned and the only point left was whether there was any consideration for the note. The admitted facts were that the money was to be put up by the two plaintiffs as two out of three partners in the flotation of a slaughterhouse company. Each plaintiff was to put up $1,000 and the defendant another $1,000.

Plaintiffs put up their money and it was not seriously denied that defendant put up his. After some period of time, disputes arose between the parties and the two plaintiffs were anxious to get out. They started proceedings against defendant in the Mixed Court and also against one Cheng, who was a prime mover in starting the company. The proceedings failed against the defendant because he proved he was a British subject and the Mixed Court had no jurisdiction.

Under the Mixed Court proceedings, defendant was arrested and taken to the police station on May 24. He was released late the same night and the next they knew was that on May 27 the parties met at some tea-house. On the 26th, a letter had been addressed to the first plaintiff by Cheng, asking him not to go to extremities, as he would wreck the whole business.

On the 28th, the parties met again and went to the office of Mr. d'Almeida, lawyer to the company and at the office the promissory note was signed by Leon. It was in the ordinary form and stated that consideration had been given. It promised to pay $2,300 in two instalments, the whole to be repaid by the end of June, 1915.

His Lordship did not want to go into the whole history of the company, which had undoubtedly failed. It seemed to him there was a great deal of trust on both sides and no keen sense of business ideas. The promissory note was properly executed and what it said it meant.

In those circumstances, he failed to see any other course than to give judgment for plaintiffs on the note. There had been some evidence about only $1,800 having been paid and that a cheque for $500 had been dishonored. More evidence could have been called on that point. $2,300 had all along been the claim and it had never been disputed before.

Mr. Godfrey said that he did not propose to press for interest.

Fined for Assaulting Police

H. A. Thompson, a clerk living at 49 Range Road, was fined $10 in H. M.'s Police Court before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted a Chinese Constable. Inspector John O'Toole appeared for the police.

Accused denied the charge. He said he believed it was a case of mistaken identity.

Insp. O'Toole said the policeman was returning off duty when accused without provocation assaulted him. The constable was in plain-clothes. He attempted to blow his whistle but accused wrested it from him and the chain was broken. The whistle was found in accused's possession when he was taken to the Station.

Screaming attracted C. P. C. 318 who ran up and found accused and another man struggling with the constable. The other man got away. As regarded accused's statement he (Insp. O'Toole) might go into the witness-box and give evidence that in the charge room accused admitted the assault and said he was the aggressor.

C. P. C. 1149 said accused came up to him and said: "Ricsha man." Witness said: "I am not." Accused then struck him on the face. Another foreigner came up and joined in the assault on him. A third foreigner came up and told them witness was a policeman. Accused said: "Policeman maskee." Witness asked the third foreigner to go to the Station and report the matter but he refused. C. P. C. 318 then came up and two men were taken to the Station. The other man who assaulted him got away.

Cross-examined by accused—Witness never let go of the man who hit him first. He was quite certain accused was the man who hit him.

C. P. C. 318 said his hat was knocked off in the struggle by another man; C. P. C. 1149 had hold of the accused. Both of these men were taken to the Station. A foreign sergeant arrested a third man and took him to the station.

Cross-examined—He did not see whether accused had a stick or not.

P. S. Mackenzie, Hongkew, said he was on charge room duty. Accused was brought to the Station about 11.20 and a complaint was lodged against him. He was charged with assault and cautioned. He said it was only a trifling matter and he admitted striking the constable in self-defence. Two other men were taken to the station.

One man was arrested running to the station for foreign assistance and the other had been advising accused not to hit the policeman. Accused appeared to be quite sober. He gave no explanation whatever of how the row started. The constable's whistle was found in accused's possession at the station.

Accused said three of them were going down the Woosung Road in richas. A Chinese stopped the richas and one of the three, not witness, started a scuffle. Witness picked up the whistle. He struck the constable with his stick. Witness thought the man who stopped the richas was a loafer. One of the men he was with was a German subject.

His Worship—You should not go about with German subjects if these things happen.

Sentence of a fine of $10 with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment was passed, the Magistrate remarking that if accused came up a second time on such a charge no option of a fine would be given. There would not be a second chance.

Patrick's Golf Clubs & Bags.

AGENTS:

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

SHANGHAI.

For Volleyball, Tennis, Basketball, Indoor Baseball and all Sporting Supplies and Athletic Equipments,

Call at the Educational Supply Department

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

C453 Honan Road.

We carry in stock goods made by Wright and Ditson and William Shillock.

We manufacture all kinds of Gymnastic Apparatus.

Goods on exhibition also at

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. Book Room

120 Szechuen Road.

A Branch of Shainin's Russian Provision Store

Is now open at

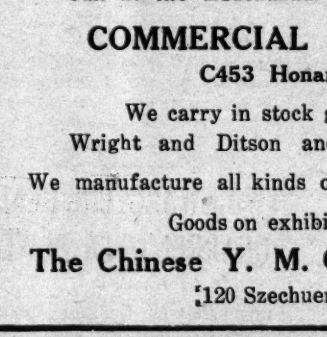
No. 12 NANKING ROAD

opposite Lane, Crawford's

Fine Table Butter at 90 and 95 cents per lb.

Kitchen Butter at 55 and 75 cents per lb.

and all sorts of Choice Delicattessen can now be obtained there.



Grounds and Building

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Branch Office: Kobe, Japan.

Widler & Company are here to foster closer commercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and the huge Szechuen market. They give information re Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.

Write for prices and particulars.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road

WHY PAY RENT?

WHY NOT OWN YOUR HOME?

Ownership of her home will afford your wife true and lasting pleasure, while you, yourself, besides saving money in rent, will have an investment which annually increases in value.

Call in and consult us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

LAND AND BUILDING MATERIALS

will cost more after the war.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment by instalments, at your convenience.

President Wilson Talks on Capital and Labor

(An Address By President Wilson To the Wilson Business Men's National League)

I need not tell you what a sense of gratification it gives me that you should come bearing this generous message which I have just heard from your Chairman. There is a sense in which the business men of America represent America, because America has devoted herself time out of mind to the arts and achievements of peace, and business is the organization of the energies of peace.

No one who looks about upon the field of American business at the present moment can fail to realize that a new breath and spirit have come into the business of America. There have been times when it looked as if America were interested only in herself, but in these recent years American business men have lifted their eyes to more distant horizons and have seen how the markets of the world were waiting for their service, and as they have sought and obtained entrance into these markets a new vision has come to them of what the development of the resources of America means; of what the organization of American efficiency means; of why it was that American merchants and American manufacturers and American miners, and all the multitude of men who have developed the peaceful industries of America were planted under this free polity in order that they might look out upon the service of mankind and perform it.

At the Beginning of a New Era

There never was a time when the pulse of energy and success beat so strongly in the veins of American business as it beats today. And yet I hope that all business men in America realize that we are only at the beginning of a new era. America has not played its proportionate part in the development of the trade of the world. I mean that it has not played a part proportionate to the gifts of Americans and the resources of America, and that in the times to come, partly because of the unhappy circumstances of recent years, but chiefly because America is now about to release her energies, the scope of American business will be what men have hitherto not dreamed of, if American men know how to take advantage of the opportunity.

The problems that are before American business are world problems rather than American, domestic problems. America must understand the world in order to subject it to its peaceful service. And yet, when we look upon the field of American business there are some things that disturb us. Some men seem to think that the way to advance American business is to walk backward, and to attempt again the provincial policies which have characterized an age when we shut our doors against the influences of the world. But the chief cloud that is upon the domestic horizon is the unsatisfactory relations of capital and labor. There is only one way, gentlemen, in which the relations of capital and labor can be rendered satisfactory. That is by, in the first place, regarding labor as a human relationship of men with men; and, in the second place, to regard labor as part of the general partnership of energy which is going to make for the success of business men and business enterprises in this country. So long as labor and capital stand antagonistic, the interests of both are injured and the prosperity of America is held back from the triumphs which are legitimately its own.

Labor Not a Commodity

You know that we have been a legalistic people. I say with all due respect to some men for whom I have a high esteem that we have been too much under the guidance of the lawyers, and that the lawyer has always regarded the relations between the employer and the employe as merely a contractural relationship, whereas it is, while based upon contract, very much more than contractural relationship. It is a relationship between one set of men and another set of men with hearts under their jackets, and with interests that they ought to serve in common and with persons whom they love and must support on the one side and on the other. Labor is not a commodity. It is a form of co-operation, and if I can make a man believe in me, know that I am just, know that I want to share the profits of success with him, I can get ten times as much out of him as if he thought I were his antagonist. And his labor is cheap at any price. That is the human side of it, and the human side extends to this conception, that that laboring man is a partner of his employer. If he is a mere tool of his employer, he is only as serviceable as the tool. His enthusiasm does not go into it. He does not plan how the work shall be better done. He does not look upon the aspect of the business or enterprise as a whole and wish to co-operate the advantage of his brains and his invention to the success of it as a whole. Human relationships, my fellow-citizens, are governed by the heart, and if the heart is not in it nothing is in it.

The Railway Controversy

I have recently been through an experience which distressed me. I tried to accommodate a difference between some of the employes of the American railways and the executives of the American railways, and the distressing thing I discovered was that on the one hand there was unlimited suspicion and distrust of the other side, and that that suspicion and distrust was returned by the other side in full measure. The executives did not believe in the sincerity of the men and the men did not believe in the sincerity and fairness of the executives, and while arbitration was being discussed, I had this said thought: Arbitration is a word associated with the dealings of hostile interests. It is an alternative of war. There ought to be no such thing as the contemplation of hostility as between men whose interests are the same and who should co-operate together.

And, therefore, it came upon me with a force that it had never had before that the real problem of capital and labor was to bring the two sides to understand and believe in one another; that the problem of the next generation, if America were really to release her energy, was to be this real, genuine, fundamental reconciliation between capital and labor. I did not realize until I held those conferences just how far apart they were in that particular and indispensable part of our national life, the transportation of the country, and when I did realize it, I saw that there was a great task that was worth any man's while ahead of us, to bring the minds of the country together, to see that men understood one another, to see that they had some assurance that they were speaking the truth to one another. I never had franker conferences in my life than I had with the representatives of the two sides.

The Eight-Hour Day Principle

You know that when the public began to notice this controversy it had already been going on for some time. I had been watching it with great anxiety, and when it became evident that an accommodation was not going to be reached I thought it my duty to try my hand at the difficult task of accommodation, because I knew how much was involved, not only in the immediate effects of a great strike such as was threatened, but also in the ultimate effects, the sereness left, the resentment that would remain, the feeling of hostility that would be accentuated; and so I asked the privilege of consulting with them. Before I consulted with them I, of course, made myself acquainted with the points at controversy, and I learned that they were very simple indeed; that the men demanded an eight-hour day, and that, in order to make the eight-hour day work they demanded that the railroads pay them one-half more for overtime than they paid them for the time in the regular day, the men alleging that that was the only way in which they could obtain a genuine eight-hour day, by making the railroads pay more for the time beyond the eight hours than they paid for the time within the eight hours. I saw at once that there was one part of this that was arbitrable, but that in my opinion there was another part that was not arbitrable. I do not regard the question of the principle of the eight-hour day as arbitrable.

The Freight Increase Request

The first thing I told both sides before I requested their opinion was that I stood for the eight-hour day. I received no suggestion of any kind from either side as to what the basis of settlement was to be, except that the railroad executives did suggest that Congress give them some sort of assurance that if the eight-hour day went into operation, they would get increased rates for the carriage of their freight. I pointed out to them that it was impossible to tell whether they would need increased rates for the carriage of their freights. We believe in the eight-hour day because a man does better work within eight hours than he does within a more extended day, and that the whole theory of it, a theory which is sustained now by abundant experience, is that his efficiency is increased, his spirit in his work is improved, and the whole moral and physical vigor of the man is added to. This is no longer conjectural. Where it has been tried, it has been demonstrated. The judgment of society, the vote of every legislature in America that has voted upon it is a verdict in favor of the eight-hour day. And, therefore, I said to these gentlemen on both sides at the very beginning. "The eight-hour day ought to be conceded." But they said, "It will cost us an immense sum of money."

"How do you know how much it will cost you?" You remember there was a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was known as the "Eighty-Cent Gas Case," where, by legislation in the State of New York 80 cents was established as the charge for the unit of the supply of gas, and the law was contested upon the ground that it was confiscatory, and therefore unconstitutional. And when the appeal reached the Supreme Court of the United States it said: "Nobody can tell until you try to manufacture gas at 80 cents whether it is confiscatory or not. Go ahead and manufacture gas and sell it for 80 cents, and then, if it proves impossible to conduct your business upon that charge, come back and discuss with us the confiscatory character of this act." And it may be remarked in passing that the company never went back to discuss it.

Congress for Eight-Hour Day

I said to the railroad executives, "You are asking that the result of the eight-hour day be predicted and the prediction be arbitrated. You are asking for an arbitration of a conjecture, of an opinion, of a forecast of the figures of experts based upon an entirely different experience, and if you were to ask me personally to arbitrate such a question, I would say I am not competent to arbitrate it. The reasonable thing to do is to grant the eight-hour day, not because the men demand it, but because it is right, and let me get at it by a commission of as impartial a nature as I can choose to observe the results and report upon the results in order that justice may in the event be done the railroads in respect of the cost of the experiment." That was the proposal which they rejected and which Congress put into law, a proposal which I made to them before I conferred with it, which I urged upon them at every conference, and which, when the one side rejected and the other side accepted, I went to Congress and asked Congress to enact. I did not ask either side whether it suited them, and I requested my friends in Congress not to ask either side whether it suited them. I learned before the controversy began, so far as I was concerned in it, that the whole temper of the legislative body of the United States was in favor of the eight-hour day.

When I carried it to Congress, some very interesting things happened. In the House of Representatives the plan was passed, was sanctioned by a vote which included, I am told, about seventy Republicans, as against fifty-four Republicans, and in the Senate, I am informed that the Republican members of the Senate held a conference in which they determined to put no obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill. Now, this was because the proposal was reasonable and was based upon right. But, ladies and gentlemen, that is not the end of the story. This thing ought to have been done, and it had to be done at the time that it was done, so as to bring about a reasonable trial of the eight-hour day and a careful examination of the results of the eight-hour day. But that does not finish the matter. Let me call your attention to what I believe we ought all to be thinking about so as to set the stage for this and all similar cases.

The Necessities of Society

There are some things in which society is so profoundly interested that its interests take precedence of the interests of any group of men whatever. One of these things is the supply of the absolute necessaries of life. It would be intolerable if at any time any group of men by any process should be suffered to cut society off from the necessary supplies which sustain life. But those supplies are of no use unless they can be distributed, and in the matter of the distribution of goods, particularly of the goods that sustain life and industry, the interest of society is paramount to every other interest; and the difficulty about all situations like that which we have just passed through is this—that the main partner is left out of the reckoning. These men were dealing with one another as if the only thing to settle was between themselves, whereas, the real thing to settle was what rights had the hundred million people of the United States. The business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself; to see that no body or group of men, no matter what their private interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society, and the problem which Congress, because of the lateness of the session has for a few months postponed, is this problem: By what means are we going to oblige persons who come to a controversy like this to admit the public into the partnership by which the thing is discussed and decided? That is not an easy problem. A great many different methods have been proposed, and one of the reasons why Congress thought it necessary to postpone the decision for a few months was that there were so many honest differences of opinion, not as to the object, but as to the method.

How Is Society to be Protected?

I want to suggest to you a means of testing your fellow-men, as to whether they know what they are talking about or not. It is not necessary for a man to come and argue with me an obvious moral principle, but I am very much interested when he comes and argues with me how he is going to make it work. And when men say, "We must not permit any organization to neglect the interests of society," I say "Amen!" but what I want to sit down and discuss with you is, how are we going to prevent it?

The only thing worth talking about in politics or any other sphere is the constructive idea. "How are you going to do it?" We all know, or, at any rate, we pretend to know, what we ought to do, but we do not all know how to do it, and the very difficult question which the American people is now face to face with, and which they are going to settle, is this: "How are we going to organize our participation as a partner in the settlement of disputes between capital and labor which interrupt the life of the nation?" Invite all subscribers to suggest a method!

The question is apt to be obscured in some quarters, as if we were saying that it was the right of the Government or of organized society, which is another term for the same thing, to say to a man: "You must work whether you want to or not. America is never going to say to any individual, "You must work whether you want to or not," but it is privileged to say to an organization of persons: "You must not interrupt the national life without consulting us." It is not a question of obliging individuals; it is a question of enforcing a partnership and seeing to it that no organization is stronger than that organization which we all belong to and support and call and love by the name of our own government.

The Work Begun

So. I laid a program before Congress by which, at any rate, a beginning might be made in that direction and that program is going to be proceeded with. It is no fun in talking unless you can expect to do something. The only zest that ever comes into affairs for a man with red blood in his veins is the zest that comes when he is put to it to think out a difficult thing and do it; and I for my part congratulate the business men of America that some of their difficulties have been removed by legislation, that they have been fortified against certain forms of control which must have been intolerable to them, that they have had their real commercial strength put at their service by such acts as the Federal Reserve act, for example, and that now, if they think they can conquer the world, it is up to them to do it; and that nobody is going to assist them, because it is a thing in which they cannot be assisted by anything but their own brain. We are now out in the open, competitors for the confidence of the world, and there is only one way to get it and that is to earn it.

I cannot imagine anything more inspiring than to be put on your mettle after legislation has taken the shackles off you and apprised you that you are no man's servant. Reaction in this matter would shut us up like a province. To turn back upon any portion of the road we have traveled would be craven. To pretend that we are able to compete with the world and then cringe at the opportunity would not be worthy of any of the traditions of America, and so, for my part, I am particularly proud to be supported by the business opinion of American men because I know myself to have a very great enthusiasm for the triumphant development of American enterprise throughout the world.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."
H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PASSPORT PHOTOS
Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.
Burr 2 Broadway

Ladies' Hats; Overstock To Be Sold At ½ Prices for the First Week in November

We need the space for 'Xmas Goods.

Having sold so many hats already, we can afford to sell these cheaply, so here's your chance to obtain an up-to-date hat for next to nothing.

Besides this, we are offering you some special bargains in wearing apparel for ladies', misses' and children's seasonable underwear for ALL.
Also Hosiery
at
CANTOROVITCH'S
Great Sale
103 BROADWAY

IMPORTANT
Star Garage Co.
PHONE WEST 197
New Series of Chandler Closed Cars For Hire
SEVEN—SEATER
$5.00 Per Hour
125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

SWEDISH PAPER
is the best for any purpose.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

"Three Castles" Cigarettes
W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

Each 10's and 20's packet contains a coupon; each 50's packet, 2 coupons. 100 of these coupons can be exchanged for a beautiful photogravure reproduction of a famous painting.

A list of the paintings is given on the coupons.

Never Fail To Please
W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

News and Views in the World of Books

Critical Reviews Of Latest Books Of The Season

From the Housetops. (Dodd, Mead and Co.) By George Barr McCutcheon. ($1.40 gold.)

It seems a pity that George Barr McCutcheon in From the Housetops should kill off the delightfully cynical old gentleman who makes all the trouble. As he is convinced that the girl his grandson loves is mercenary, he induces her to marry himself by paying her a large sum of money. The girl with the assurance of youth has decided that she can become rich by marrying a man who must die soon and then will be able to wed the man she loves, the grandson. That young man is a doctor and is disinherited by his grandfather so that he may show his ability by making his own way. There is enough material in this for a long story, but Mr. McCutcheon has an axe to grind. He is interested in the question of medical ethics that raged in the newspapers some years ago, namely, whether a physician should be permitted to end the sufferings of a patient dying of an incurable and painful disease. The young doctor with youthful enthusiasm has advocated this in print and has thereby raised a storm. His grandfather, the husband of the girl he loves, is smitten with such a disease, calls on his grandson to put him out of his agony and the doctor does as he wishes. It is not a cheerful subject, but it is discussed at some length from different angles, while the girl gradually comes to see that her mercenary views of life are wrong. It takes a longer time for the doctor to forgive her for her behavior. When they are reconciled Mr. McCutcheon, as we understand him, makes them marry, for the probability of such a marriage is in the mind of some one or other from beginning to end of the story. In what State, however, a man may marry his grandmother legally is not stated. There are some pleasant people in this tale, especially an amiable and manly gilded youth; they all suffer artistically from the necessity of expounding the medical thesis.

* * *

Miss Theodosia's Heartstrings. (Little, Brown and Co.) By Annie Hamilton Donnell. ($1 gold.)

Two lovable little mothers in Annie Hamilton Donnell's Miss Theodosia's Heartstrings quickly win the admiration and affection of a rather mature New England spinster. She is a woman of wealth, accustomed to have everything done for her and delighting in foreign travel with other spinsters like herself. She is fascinated, however, by the valuable little girl with the baby she carries about, and soon becomes interested in the pitiably plucky effort of the child's sister, also a little girl, to hold down the job of washing and ironing till her mother returns home. The children are natural and delightful; and before long the maiden lady is tending the baby and doing over the older girl's essays in laundry work. A doctor has to be called in for the children, which gives the opportunity for a bit of grownup romance. It is a gentle and charming tale with many things in it that are very funny and with proper restraint on the sentimentality. The visit of the children to the circus will delight the reader and so will the small heroine with her steady flow of language.

* * *

The Hampstead Mystery. (John Lane Company.) By Watson and Rees. ($1.35 gold.)

The interest of the authors of The Hampstead Mystery, Watson and Rees, lies not so much in the solution of the ingenious murder mystery they have constructed as in the comparison of the different methods employed in solving it. The police inspector and the detective associated with him employ coarse methods, including the bullying of persons they suspect; they are jealous of each other and hide from one another bits of evidence, they are even more jealous of a private detective and keep essential facts from him; the trial they follow leads them to certain persons, whom they arrest and have tried, with disastrous results to themselves. The private detective on the other hand uses his powers of deduction, he does not trust to circumstantial evidence, and with great ingenuity and some luck fastens the guilt on other persons. He is mistaken too, nevertheless, and at the trial, by a flash of inspiration, fastens on the real criminal and gets him to confess. The mechanism of two classes of detective tales is shown up very cleverly. It is more difficult to be interested in the many people to whom suspicion shifts, for the murdered man is a justice of the highest court and at the same time a debauchee, whose character is shown in an increasingly bad light as the case proceeds, while the other persons who appear are mere puppets in the game. The description of the mental processes of the three detectives is what gives character to the story and marks its superiority to the common run of detective tales.

* * *

Barnacles. George H. Doran Company.) By J. MacDougall Hay. ($1.40 gold.)

It is a strange and disjointed story that J. MacDougall Hay has chosen to tell in Barnacles. The author begins by depriving his hero of physical attractions; he is a Scots farmer's son, with a trick of speaking out his mind, which gets him into trouble and makes many people look on him as an "innocent." He is a dreamer, who acts on Christian principles, seems to have an aversion to work but has the faculty of making people believe in him and of doing what he wishes. He wanders with his violin into the slums of Paisley and lives with abjectly poor people. This portion of the book is admirable. He is attracted by a woman of wealth and refinement, with an unhappy history, who finds in him her soul mate. Then Mr. Hay changes his style to tell the woman's story, a hideous melodramatic tale of the deviltry of a loathsome, homicidal lunatic. Why this creature should have the power to ruin his brother, who was about to marry the woman, or to make her marry himself, is not explained; apparently he represents the spirit of evil; his fits of madness are described vividly, and the final fight between the brothers is repulsive in the extreme. The hero meets the brother in his wanderings and apparently subdues him by his gentleness, though the outcome is to send the man racing to kill his insane brother. The hero also captivates a determined benevolent old lady, though what bearing that episode has on the story does not appear. When the husband is removed he returns to Paisley and marries the woman who loves him; a purposely ill assorted match externally to emphasize their inner union. The gentler and humorous portions are charming and the melodrama is told powerfully; the author's plan in telling his story is left purposely so indefinite, however, that the reader will find it hard to grasp it. The hero in spite of his gentleness and goodness certainly receives help much more than he gives it.

* * *

Pincus Hood. (Small, Maynard and Co., Boston.) By Arthur Hodges. ($1.40 gold.)

Around a little art dealer's shop somewhere on Sixth avenue and its amiable proprietor Arthur Hodges has constructed a romance of art life in New York in Pincus Hood. The artists are a bit more impecunious than most and also a little more unwilling to work, but they enable the author to free his mind about many things concerning art as it is practised here, and a good proportion of his ideas show sense. The art dealer is worried over the difficulty unknown artists have in reaching the buying public; he dreams of some kind of public gallery where that kind of work may be exhibited, and he interests a kindly collector in his scheme. They try to interest some wealthy women prominent in society in the scheme and the author is sarcastic at their expense, but paints an amusing picture of the wire pulling and jealousy the plan gives rise to. We regret that the dealer and his plan are thrown into the background by a not very pleasant love affair. The author has a poor opinion of the rich and shows it crudely in the conduct of the women. It is difficult to feel any regard for his heroine, who is wilful, selfish,, mercenary snobbish and a heartless flirt; her treatment by the brute she insists on marrying is fully deserved and there seems to be no reason why she should reform in the end except that the somewhat colorless artist hero loves her. We are also treated to a Wall Street battle between two rich men. Most of the characters are sketched vigorously and isolated scenes are very well done, but the parts do not fit in well. The book has all the marks of being a first effort, and the ingenuous artlessness that betrays itself frequently has a certain charm.

* * *

Head Winds. (Charles Scribner's Sons.) By James B. Connolly. ($1.35 gold.)

Though his tales of adventure are vigorous and exciting and his exposition of the race problem is thoughtful, we fancy that the readers of the eight short stories contained in James B. Connolly's Head Winds will prefer as usual those that have to do with the sea. There Mr. Connolly knows his men through and through and makes us know them too. No false note can be discerned in stories like "The Trawler" or "The Adoption." All are tales of struggle, even when the author chooses to give them a humorous turn, all are thoroughly readable, and all stand well above the average of modern magazine stories.

* * *

Between two Worlds. (Harpers.) By Philip Curtiss. ($1.35 gold.)

It is a remarkably unsophisticated young man who, in Philip Curtiss's Between Two Worlds becomes infatuated with a cabaret singer. He lives in good society and has all the habits of the respectable portion of his class, but has never been tempted to make the personal acquaintance of the women he has seen on the stage. The adventure of stepping out of his circle and coming in contact with the nether world thrills him as it would a college boy. He is introduced by a disreputable old rounder, the most sympathetically original character in the book, who devotes himself in the respectable hours to his invalid wife. The first night's adventure is delightful. Assurance of the perfect propriety of the young woman is given by an eccentric theatrical manager whom she has divorced, and we are informed also that she is passionately in love with the young man. He, however, deliberates cautiously, he has occasion to compare her with the young person in his set who has repeatedly refused to marry him, much to that lady's disadvantages. He discovers qualities in her class which he decides are superior to those of his own. After he has made up his mind that he loves her he meets a girl of his own class who has all her good qualities, but it is then too late. So he marries his impulsive and loving young woman because she is genuine, even if they have few tastes in common and she is wholly alien to the society he has been brought up in, and the author expects that they will be happy. The story is told very pleasantly, with much appreciation of the night life of New York.

* * *

The Sapphire Signet. (The Century Company.) By Augusta Huiell Seaman. ($1.25 gold.)

In the framework of a girls' story, The Sapphire Signet, Augusta Huiell Seaman has set an ingenious and interesting mystery tale. A manuscript in cipher is discovered in an old house in Greenwich Village, where buildings are being torn down for the new subway. Two bright girls and a sharp boy succeed in translating it and by induction and hard work in the library to fill in the gaps in the story. This tells of the imprisonment of a young girl and of a plot to poison Gen. Washington in one of the houses torn down. The children also find a lost jewel and by a lucky accident come across a descendant of the Revolutionary heroine, who fills out the story they have been ferreting out. The author imparts sound ideas about the methods to be used in solving mysteries. Her present day children are attractive.

A NORTH OF IRELAND TOWN

Mr. Wildridge of the Bank. By Lynn Doyle. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.30 Gold. net.

The little North of Ireland town of Portnamuck was becoming less and less prosperous year by year. Fewer Summer visitors came each season, and business was decreasing steadily. Every one said that something ought to be done about it; every one said it would be a great improvement if the railroad, ten long miles away, could be induced to run a branch line to Portnamuck; every one agreed that to start a woolen factory would be the way to bring prosperity, happiness, and the railroad; every one talked a great deal; and nobody did anything. For there was just one public-spirited man in the place, old Mr. Normanby, the rector, and he was not only as poor as the proverbial church mouse but also—a fact even his devoted daughter Nora was obliged to acknowledge—a dreamer and a good bit of a fool.

This was the situation as it existed at the time the story opens, and as it seemed likely to keep on existing indefinitely. But then something entirely unexpected happened—something which set Portnamuck to buzzing after the fashion of a hive of extraordinarily active bees.

This something was a sudden rumor that old Mr. Normanby had inherited a large fortune from a brother who was supposed to have died in America many years ago. It was also reported that Mr. Normanby was now prepared to back the much-discussed wool factory to almost any extent. Of course Mr. Wildridge, the new manager of the bank at Portnamuck, immediately became interested, partly because of the possibility of new business and partly because his cashier and only assistant, young Jackson, was known to be more or less in love with Miss Nora Normanby. So he forthwith proceeded to put his finger in the pie; and the subsequent complications set the whole town by the ears—a result which, though Mr. Wildridge had a considerable share in it, could scarcely have been so thoroughly and satisfactorily accomplished without the hearty co-operation of Denis O'Flaherty, the blacksmith.

The novel it quite amusing, even funny in places, and Mr. Wildridge is an entertaining and whimsical hero, with his love of Horace, his generosity, and his discourses on love, matrimony, and bachelorhood. Nora is a likable heroine, while the picture of the little town where gossip flourished and provided a very large part of the joy of living is nicely done. Of course, the book awakens memories of Canon Hannay's delightfully humorous tales, and suffers by the comparison, but it is a pleasant little story with some cleverly sketched characters, and will prove an agreeable companion for an idle evening.

STORIES FROM THE PAST

Shadows of Yesterday. By Marjorie Bowen. E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.50 Gold net.

Few persons there are who, when wandering through some old museum or antique shop crammed with relics—mere junk, perhaps!—have not wondered whether these mute trophies, were they but able to speak, could not tell tales thrilling and romantic. Miss Bowen subtitles her new volume "Stories from an Old Catalogue," and prefaces it with a brief account of the old, forgotten museum in Naples full of "piteous, neglected relics that should have been long ago destroyed or entombed" where are to be found those souvenirs of the past with which the dozen tales are concerned. First comes the ring, a brass set cornelian which in the days of "the one English regent" changed a woman's destiny, and next is the old jug of the time of Charles II., out of which "The Town Lady" poured water for pretty, defiant Lucinda Marston.

A casket of pale blue, pearl-embroidered silk brings a grim story of Venice and the beautiful Giuditta—the tale of a terrible revenge, which gives the reader delightful shivers as he follows the heroine to that dark and lonely house with "the lapping black water beneath," where a masked woman served the feast, and a ghastly, unseen presence brought a dreadful doom. The "Portrait of a Lady After Lely," recalls an episode of Sedgemoor and the unhappy Duke of Monmouth. Incidentally a rather amusing proofreader's error makes the Duke a brother of James II.

The book contains stories of England and of Italy, of Scotland and France, and of that cruel driving out of the Moors which in the end had so much to do with the ruin of Spain. Some of the tales are pathetic, like "The Scarlet Rose," others full of horror. Among these latter "The Fair Hair of Ambrosine," an episode of the French Revolution is perhaps, the best and most effective, but they are all interesting, well told stories, vivid, picturesque, and full of incident and romance.

A REFRESHING ROMANCE

Jim—Unclassified. By Robert Kelly. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. $1.35 Gold net.

Few contributions to literature are more acceptable than a well-written romance, and Mr. Kelly has given us in "Jim—Unclassified" a very pretty story, delightfully told. He frankly admits being a disciple of Jeffrey Farnol, to whom he dedicates the book; but he has added to that conscious imitation of style a fine individuality, which has fortunately been distinctly preserved. The story is told in the first person, and although this sort of narrative offers more risk of being tedious than the impersonal fashion of narrating, the author has triumphantly surmounted the egoistic difficulty and managed to take a candid, self-disclosing manner without the bombast which too often spoils autobiography.

Jim was an English lad of unknown parentage, hustled, worried, and kept from his natural sphere by the crimes of unworthy parents. But his wonderful, supernatural genius—the marvels he accomplished in painting pictures without instruction are nothing short of miracles—ride over all obstacles and bring him to the golden gate of success. He was a marvel of courage, too, and did not hesitate to throw himself against giants, wild cattle, and madmen when necessity arose; yet so simply and clearly does the story run on that no quibble arises in the reader's mind, and all is accepted in good faith.

Some very lifelike characters stand out, rural Englishmen and Englishwomen, who talk and act consistently with their environment, which is drawn with skill. The descriptive part of the book is not the least of its charm. This is a graceful touch from one who knows his woods: "A gentle rustle at my feet caused my heart to thump, and the hair stood up upon my head," (the lad was running away and alone in a forest then), "but I laughed when I discovered a rabbit nibbling busily scarce a yard from where I lay, and beyond him another and yet another, and scores and scores of them in every open glade. Rising very warily, I sat up and, putting my fingers between my teeth, blew a shrill blast. For an instant the lambent moon shone on a field of dancing snowflakes as their ghostly little trails flitted here and there in an ecstasy of panic, and all had vanished save two, which bobbed and jumped for one more uncertain moment, and then they, too, were gone."

There is a captivating little heroine—romantic, feminine, a bit temperamental, and wholly sweet and unaffected. She has some trouble with a designing woman, who essays to capture through a trick of a singularly artful nature the hero, who never once throughout his entire career varies in his devotion to his lady-love. But, then, he is a straightforward, God-made man of the kind that live only in story books, but that it is well to think about and live with even for the brief time it takes to peruse such little histories as the author has given us here. "Jim" is a cheerful, refreshing, and enlivening companion, and we part from him with the kindliest feelings, glad to have made his acquaintance.

THE ENGLISH DRAMA

Representative English Plays: From the Middle Ages to the End of the Nineteenth Century. Edited, with introductions and notes, by John S. P. Tatlock and Robert G. Martin. New York: The Century Company. $2.50 net. Gold.

As a supplement to a course in the history of the English drama, there is perhaps no single volume more obviously useful than this. The editors have shown scholarship and discrimination in their selections, and their notes are marvels of conciseness and common sense.

The explanation of the omission of Shakespeare is interesting. "In so small a collection," write the editors, "it was the only way to do him full justice and honor."

It is a splendid pageant that is spread before us. We find the noble beginnings of the English drama represented, (all too sparsely, it seems), by three miracle plays and the famous "Everyman." For the spacious days of Elizabeth, Lyly, Marlowe, Dekker, Heywood, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ben Jonson, Middleton and Rowley stand forth. The restoration period gives us three plays, the eighteenth century takes us from the sedate Addison to the gay Sheridan. The nineteenth century has Shelley's "Cenci," Bulwer Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," Browning's "Blot in the Scutcheon," and Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan."

The notes and introductions deserve special praise. The introductions are critical and historical, the notes explanatory; they are the fruits of scholarship so genuine that it does not need to advertise itself by unnecessary display.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as thus on the first sign of any irregularity of the system it timely does may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 35/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Why hesitate

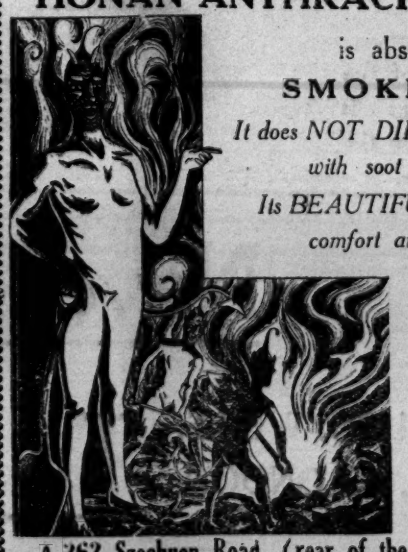
to buy your Fall Footwear, when a glance at our window will Convince you that we are plentifully supplied with an assortment of new and staple Walk-Over Styles, that will meet your every requirement?

Our stock of hosiery for men and women is now bristling with the season's latest novelties.

"The Store Ahead"

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
17 Nanking Road.
SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

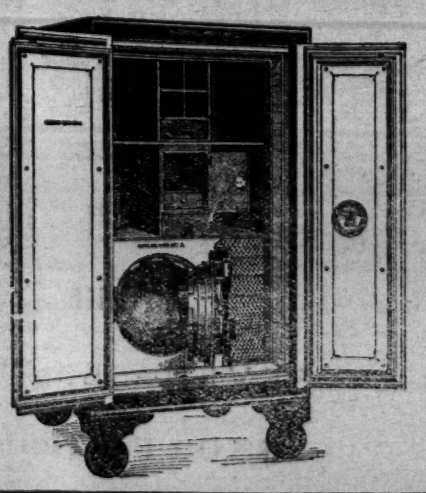
HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL



is absolutely
SMOKELESS.
It does NOT DIRTY your rooms with soot and dust.
Its BEAUTIFUL FIRE brings comfort and satisfaction.
Its GREAT DURABILITY reduces expenses.

'PHONE 1371
FU CHUNG CORPORATION,
A 262 Szechuen Road, (rear of the Continental Hotel)

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFES
THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA
Used by
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(24,000 offices in America)
and many other large Corporations.
ALL SIZES AND STYLES IN BOTH KEY AND COMBINATION
LOCKS NOW ON VIEW AT OUR SALESROOMS.
MUSTARD & COMPANY
22 Museum Road, Shanghai. Telephone No 5491.
Sole Agents for China.



SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

Gallops of The Ponies in Training for The Autumn Races

Wednesday, November 1, 1916

Pony.	Rider.	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.	1¼ miles.	1½ miles.	1¾ miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Daddy Longlegs	JAH	40	1.22	—	2.33.4	3.07.2		..	..	(c) 33.3
Nirvana	AJPH	40.4	1.21	1.58.1	2.34.1	3.07.4		..	..	(c) 33.3
Blazon	GW	38	1.16	—	—	3.00.2		..	..	(c) —
Dixie	boy	40.4	1.19.4	—	—	3.14.2		..	..	(m) —
Mush	VHL	37.3	1.20.3	1.59.3	2.35	3.07.1	(last 1¼ of 1½ whole time 3.47.1)			(c) 32.1
Trader	RMD	41.3	1.20.1	1.56.4	2.30.4			..	..	(c) 34
Peanut	boy	39	1.19	1.55.2	2.31.2	3.60.2		..	..	(c) 32.3
Black Diamond	JJ	36.2	1.10.3	1.46	2.18.3			..	..	(c) 35
The Spec	FV	45.1	1.19.2	—	2.40.4	3.15		..	..	(c) 34.1
Pingwu Chief	CCB	40	1.15.2	1.49	2.23.1	last mile		..	..	(c) 34.1
Hellespont	RMD	37.4	1.18.3	1.54.4	2.29.2	3.03.1		..	..	(c) 33.4
Sentry	boy	40.3	1.24	—	2.37.4	3.11.3		..	..	(c) 33.4
Billie	boy	42.3	1.29	—	2.53	3.27		..	..	(c) 34
Candlelight	EM	40	1.18.2	—	2.27	3.00.2		..	..	(c) 33.2
Bamboo	boy	47.3	—	2.13.2	2.55.2			..	..	(m) 42
Dainy Chief	AJPH	39	1.19	—	2.30.4	3.04.4		..	..	(c) 34
Uganda	CCB	—	—	1.49	2.22.4	(last mile of 1½)		..	..	(c) 33.4
The Spear	FV	40.1	1.21.2	—	2.36	3.08.2		..	..	(c) 32.2
Birdwood	IE	40.3	—	1.52	2.25.2			..	..	(c) 33.2
Sandiway	boy	41	—	—	2.36	3.09.4		..	..	(c) 33.4
The Raj	boy	40	1.18.4	—	2.27.3	3.03		..	..	(c) 35.2
Concession	boy	39.2	1.25	—	—	3.17		..	..	(c) —
Arizona	FV	39.4	1.21	—	2.32	3.06.4		..	..	(c) 3.44
Derby Chief	boy	42.3	—	—	2.37.3	3.09.1		..	..	(c) 31.3
Bornite	ESBR	37	—	1.44.2	2.20	last mile		..	..	(c) 35.3
Ampat	JIE	35.2	1.09	1.44				..	..	(c) 35
Tiga	boy	—	—	1.43.2				..	..	(c) 34.2
Ambleside	JJ	—	1.22.1	—	2.42	3.15.1		..	..	(c) 33.1
Giant Dahlia	CRB	39.1	1.17.2	1.53.2	2.28.1	3.02.1		..	..	(c) 34
Inchkeith	RMD	37.2	1.15	—	2.25	2.59.3		..	..	(c) 34.3
Dinant	EM	43	1.24.2	—	2.37.1	3.12		..	..	(c) 3.44
Winsome Dahlia	CRB	38.1	1.18.4	1.53.4	2.26.4	2.58.4		..	..	(c) 32
Malcolm	RMD	38.1	1.16.4	1.53.4	2.29	3.02.3		..	..	(c) 33.3
Osiris	ESBR	40	1.21.4	2.01.3	2.40.4			..	..	(c) 39.1

(m) Mud. (c) Cinders.

Boy Scouts' Association

The annual general meeting of the Boy Scouts' Association of China was held at the Headquarters, 35 Elgin Road on Tuesday evening. The Association was well represented and the President, Mr. Chung Mun-yew occupied the chair.

On opening the meeting Mr. Chung called upon the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp to give his report of the work done during the past year. Mr. Foster Kemp said:

In presenting a brief survey of the year's activities I may well begin by reporting an increase in the number of troops established in Shanghai under the authority of the Association. There are now eleven affiliated troops with a total of 490 scouts and 26 omcers.

This is fair progress considering that the Association was only formed in April, 1913, when there was one troop of about twenty scouts connected with the Public school for Chinese and the Anglo-Chinese School. It is pleasant to have with us this evening some of the original members of the Association, and the first Scoutmaster, the Rev. T. Gaunt who only arrived from England on return from furlough, yesterday.

The eleven troops are distributed as follows: 1st Troop at the Public School for Chinese; 2nd at the Y. M. C. A., 3rd at St. John's University; 4th at the Baptist College; 5th at St. John's Y. M. C. A. School; 6th at the Ellis Kadoorie School; 7th at Puhtan College; 8th at Medhurst College; 9th at Nanyang College; 10th at Nanyang Middle school, and the 11th at the Ecole Municipale Francaise.

The Headquarters of the Association are generously provided by the Municipal Council, which also provides scout rooms for the 1st and the 6th troops. It is only right that the interest and help of the Shanghai Municipal Council in this benefecent movement should be recognised and appreciated, and I am glad to record the sincere interest displayed personally by the Chairman of the Council.

The growth of the movement and the wide area embraced by it in Shanghai has led the Executive Committee to appoint two District Scoutmasters, one in charge of the Eastern District and the other superintending the troops in the Western part of Shanghai.

During the China New Year holidays, a party of Shanghai scouts went to Nanking at the request of the local Association there, and gave a display of Scoutcraft in the presence of the General commanding the district, the Police Commissioner, the Health Commissioner and the professors and students of Nanking University. Now there are a number of scouts in Nanking, and the local association is hoping to extend the movement.

I may here state, although this is strictly speaking a report of the Shanghai local Association, that the Secretary has had letters from all parts of China, asking for information about the formation of local associations and troops, and at present there are branches of the Boy Scouts Association in Nanking, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, Soochow, and troops in Hankow and Wuchang. The total number of boy scouts in the country is roughly speaking a thousand.

The All-Shanghai Signalling Shield competed for in April was, after two exhaustive trials, won by the 1st Shanghai Troop.

A revised edition in English of the Policy, Organisation and Rules of the Association has been issued, and a Chinese translation is now in hand, but delay in publication has been caused by lack of men and money. We sincerely hope that those Chinese well-wishers who have praised the work of the Association will do their duty in supplying funds.

It is thought that the time has come when the Chinese should take a greater share in the actual work of the Association, the chief part of which up to the present has been done by foreigners. As the Boy Scouts Association of China has been founded solely for the benefit of the boys of this country, it is only just to expect that the larger share of support both in work and in money should come from the Chinese themselves, and I close this report by earnestly appealing to our Chinese friends to back up the efforts of the executive officers of the Association so that the Scout Movement, which is one of the greatest movements in the history of the world, shall progress in China as it has in England, America and in other parts of the globe.

May I, before sitting down, record my sincere appreciation of the hard work done by Mr. L. C. Healey, the Honorary Secretary of the Association. Few can really understand the immense amount of clerical work and arrangement that has had to be done since the last annual meeting. To the Badge Secretary, Mr. Chang, and to Mr. Heal, who formerly held that position, I should like to tender thanks also; and to the Officers and members of the Executive Committee, the Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and the Examiner for Proficiency badges.

The statement of finances for the year was made by the Treasurer and passed by the meeting and the following gentlemen were elected to serve as the Executive Committee for the coming year: Chairman Rev. F. J. Malpas. Secretary Mr. L. C. Healey. Treasurers Li Chi-fam, Esq. and Mr. J. C. Clarke. Asst. Secretary Mr. Bao Shing. Badge Secretary Mr. U. D. Chang. G. S. Foster Kemp Esq. R. G. Dowie Esq. Dr. Ho and the two District Scoutmasters.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was proposed by D/S/Master Johnson who made particular note of the work done by Mr. Foster Kemp who has now resigned the Chair after four years' hard work. A pleasing little ceremony at the close of the meeting was the presentation of the Thanks Badge to Mr. Foster Kemp as a small token of appreciation for his splendid services to the Association.

S.V.C. COMMISSIONS

The following orders have been made concerning the Volunteer Corps by the Municipal Council:

Retired rank.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, retired rank of Captain, with the right to wear the prescribed uniform, has been conferred on Mr. D. C. Dick, in consideration of long and valued service in the Corps.

American Company.—The resignation of Lieut. F. R. Newman has been forwarded by the Commandant and accepted by the Council with regret.

U.S. Football Scores

(Sept. 23)

At Cambridge—Harvard, 10; Colby, 0.

At Middlebury—Bowdoin, 6; Middlebury, 0.

At Washington—Washington and Jefferson, 37; Bethany, 6.

At Lewisburg—Bucknell, 32; Bloomsburg Normal, 0.

At Lewiston—Bates College, 7; Fort McKinley, 0.

At Hanover—Dartmouth, 33; New Hampshire College, 0.

At Kingston—Rhode Island, 9; Fort Adams, 0.

At State College—Pennsylvania State, 27; Susquehanna, 0.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 7; Connecticut Aggies, 0.

At Troy—Clarkson, 6; Rensselaer, 0.

Revolver Club

The following is the result of the October preliminary revolver competition:

	Score.	National.
E. W. Godfrey	180	British
G. W. Bingham	167	American
Mrs. W. L. Merriman	164	„
A. G. White	163	„
H. B. Stewart	158	British

TOMB ALONE IS TO TELL WIDOW WHO GOT JEWELS

Half-Million-Dollar Beneficiary Under Husband's Will Perplexed As To Gems

New York, September 20.—Assume, or try to assume, ladies, the mental attitude of Mrs. Charles I. Hills of Elizabeth, N. J. Her husband, President of an electrical manufacturing company at No. 47 West Street, this city, died in April, 1915, leaving her his estate of about $500,000.

About a month ago Mrs. Hills, tidying up some previous possessions in her home at No. 1241 Clinton Place, Elizabeth, became fascinated in the perusal of a stock of cancelled bank checks among her husband's effects. Two of these checks seemed to stand out from the others. Each was for $2,475, each was dated December 1, 1914, and each was made out to the firm of Cartier, of No. 712 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

Mrs. Hills, wondering on what her husband had laid out $4,950 three weeks or so before Christmas, peeped into the directory. She saw Cartier's place was definitely and exclusively identified with the sale of jewelry. And as Mrs. Hills had not, on or about December 1, 1914, or December 25, 1915, or on any day thereabouts, received anything like any of Cartier's wares, she was seized with a whimsical desire to find out who had received the equipment.

She Sought a Lawyer

So, to put the matter under the legal X-ray, she visited Edward Maxson, lawyer, of No. 120 Broadway, asking him to go into the thing and dig it all out, or up.

Mr. Maxson began proceedings through Surrogate Fowler to have Cartier, or somebody from that place, disclose what it was that Mr. Hills bought $4,950 of, and to whom that, what ver it was, was sent.

Surrogate Cohalan, to whom the matter was transferred, heard argument yesterday afternoon on the "petition for discovery." After Maxson had spoken, the attorney for Cartier, who was accompanied by Victor Dautiemon, manager of the concern, declared it would be against public policy to reveal such facts.

It's Still a Mystery

"This is a reputable concern, of the class of other prominent establishment," said the attorney. In closing his argument the Cartier counsel said no first-class jewellers asked their patrons to explain their purchases.

"It might interfere with the sales," remarked the Surrogate, who, when the attorneys had finished, dismissed the proceeding on the ground the transaction had been closed prior to Mr. Hills's death, and that there was no further justification for ordering Cartier to open the books.

Mr. Maxson says he will appeal.

Howitt-Phillips Co.

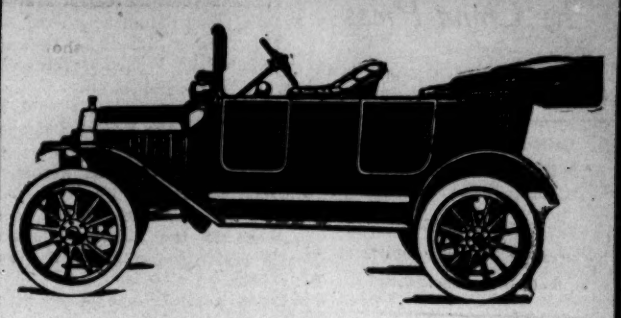
"Peg O' My Heart"

For a third time in the brief season during which the Howitt-Phillips Co. have played to Shanghai audiences at the Lyceum Theater, Miss Doris Phillips last night scored a triumph in her altogether lovable presentation of the title role—"Peg O' My Heart." It is a wonderful character study, and the natural portrayal of such a range of emotions as those displayed by the heroine requires histrionic ability such as is possessed by few present-day actresses. The bachelors in the large audience appeared, to a man, to wish that they might find such a wife as dear, delightful Peg; whilst some of the married men—well, we don't know what they wished but it was plain that the inner feelings of many of the ladies there were so worked upon that their husbands would have reason to bless the day on which they bought tickets for the play.

Charles Howitt, as Jerry, was inimitable, but Wheeler Dryden, as Alaric, ran him a close second. Miss Isobel Fladgate, as Ethel, again won golden opinions, and the rest of the cast were good—very good. But, after all, there was little time or inclination to think about anybody else but Peg, Peg, Peg.

The Howitt-Phillips Co. have announced their last few performances and playgoers are advised to book their seats early to avoid disappointment. Tonight the company will stage that uproarious farcical comedy "Why Smith left Home."

Miss Lilian Stanbridge as the "Cook lad," Mr. Wheeler Dryden as "General Billedoux," Mr. Percy Reve stock as "Count Von Guggenheim" and Mr. Charles Howitt as "Smith" make this play an absolute scream from start to finish.



The

Ford

is the most popular car in Shanghai today. It has stood the test of time, and you can ask any of the many owners about their wonderful service and utility.

LOWEST FIRST COST
LOWEST UPKEEP
LOWEST RUNNING EXPENSE

There is no car of the Ford size in Shanghai that can compete on points with the Ford

Don't buy a car without seeing us.

MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban
and
12-14 Avenue Edward VII

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Electric Cooking

POINTS THAT COUNT.

Anyone who is sceptical about Electric Cooking—its possibilities, convenience, and economy—has only to make a trial of one or two pieces of apparatus to become a pronounced convert.

Cleanliness—There is no smell or noxious fumes; no dust, soot or ashes as with coal.

Reliability—Electric Cooking appliances are now as strong, serviceable and reliable as the ordinary cooking utensils.

Convenience—No fires to light—no matches. Simply a switch to touch.

Safety—Electric Cookers are **absolutely Safe** in anybody's hands.

Hired out at Tls. 0.50 per month by the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

THE TWO BANKS

He is a wise man who has a bank account, but he is an unwise man who makes that an excuse for not taking life assurance. The two propositions are entirely different. The bank account only stands for the cash actually deposited, plus whatever interest may accrue on it, whereas the life assurance policy does all that the bank does in the way of interest, by way of added profits, and this besides: It credits immediately to the estate, in the event of death, the full face of the policy, be it for $1,000 or $100,000.

When you take out a life assurance policy you make the biggest bank deposit you ever made in your life at one time.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

BARNES MOSS, Agency Manager.

22 Kiangse Road.

A "Good-Bye" *with a box of* "Sullivan's Best" *is the thing. Departing friends sort of expect it.*

Sullivan's Fine Candies

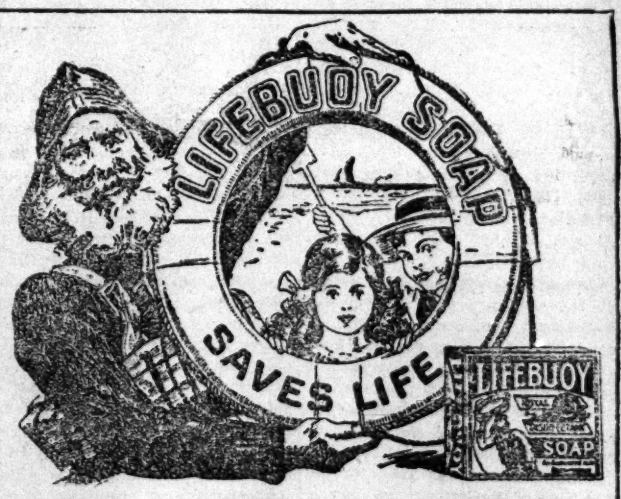
No 11, Nanking Road.

NORTH CHINA
DAILY MAIL.
(Published in Tientsin and Peking Every Evening)
NORTH CHINA'S LEADING EVENING PAPER

¶ FIRMS WITH AGENCIES IN TIENTSIN & PEKING SHOULD SEE THAT THEY INCLUDE THE N. C. DAILY MAIL SERVICE OF ADVERTISING. THE N. C. DAILY MAIL IS READ BY THE BEST CLASSES IN THE NORTH.

NORTH CHINA IS A BIG FIELD
—: ASK FOR RATES :—

SPECIMEN COPIES MAY BE SEEN AT THE OFFICES OF
THE CHINA PRESS



When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY

and

Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal Officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents in

Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Chingkiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shasi, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yochow, Weihaiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu,

together with

a Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.

Publication Office for China: 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather. Regular winter monsoon along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 2, 1916

The Laohsikai Affair

The Peking Gazette of October 30 contains the following interesting account of the mass-meeting held in the Capital to formulate a campaign against the French action in the Laohsikai district at Tientsin.

AN indignant crowd of over seven hundred, consisting chiefly of members of Parliament and prominent provincials of Chihli province, were present at a mass meeting held at a memorial temple here on Saturday last. General Chang Shao-cheng, one of the prominent Chihli provincials, was voted to the chair. After the Chairman called the meeting to order, Mr. Pien Shou-cheng, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, made a lengthy report on all the particulars concerning the Laohsikai outrage, the attitude of the Government, and the indignation of the Tientsin public. Mr. Chang Chi, the late Chairman of the Senate, and General Wang Chihsiang, also spoke. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

(1) That on behalf of the Chihli Provincials' Association, General Wang Chi-hsiang, Messrs. Chang Chi, Chang Chao-cheng, Lu Ching and others be instructed to interview the high authorities of the Government, informing the latter of the attitude and the views of the people respecting the case and requesting the latter to take proper measures.

(2) That a special organisation under the name of the Peking People's Association should be organised in the Capital with the Tientsin Representatives, prominent Chihli provincials in the Capital and M.Ps. from Chihli as members.

(3) That funds should be collected for the maintenance of the Association by soliciting private contributions.

After the resolutions were passed at the meeting, the members of Parliament representing Chihli at once elected twenty persons from among themselves to undertake the organisation of the Association. As soon as the resolutions were passed, contributions were at once made by those present at the meeting. Credit was given to the members of Parliament present at the meeting for their liberal contributions towards the cause. The representative of General Feng Kuo-chang, the Tuchun of Kiangsu, won the special applause of the audience for his magnanimity, as he gave a personal donation of a large sum to the cause.

The whole body of the members representing Chihli in both Houses of Parliament then decided to call on Premier Tuan Chi-jui at the latter's private residence yesterday morning to inform the Premier of the views and opinions of the Chihli members in Parliament in respect to the measures the Government should take in the settlement of the case and further to urge the Government to take a firm stand in dealing with the French authorities in connection with the settlement of the case.

In addition to the above-mentioned resolutions, the Ta Hsin Pao learns that the following measures were also decided for adoption at the meeting:—

(1) That it should be decided beforehand that a declaration of war on France should be resorted to, in case the Government exhausts all peaceful means to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the case.

(2) That the Government should be requested to give a certain time limit within which the case should be settled with the French authorities.

(3) That Parliament should lodge an impeachment against the officials who are responsible for the case.

(4) That representatives should be appointed to interview the high authorities of the Government to urge them to hasten the progress of the diplomatic negotiations with the French.

(5) Telegrams should be despatched to the provinces, soliciting their co-operation in the prosecution of the campaign.

(6) A boycott movement against French goods should be started.

(7) The enlistment of Chinese coolies by the French Government should be stopped at once.

(8) That a telegram should be despatched to the French Chamber of Deputies, laying the matter before its members and appealing to their sense of justice.

(9) Telegrams should be despatched to the different Powers, with a view to explaining the case to them.

(10) Publicity should be given to the outrage in both native and foreign papers so as to enlist the sympathy of the world.

According to the said paper, the cry for the declaration of war was talked about by some of the persons at the meeting. General Chang Shao-cheng, who presided, is reported to have told the audience that if they desired the Government to prosecute the diplomatic negotiations firmly and unflinchingly, they should first of all decide on the declaration of war as the last resort. He further informed the meeting that in spite of her weakness, this country can still muster a force to wage war on France and that in case of war it should be understood that the war will be waged exclusively on France and can not, of course, affect the Entente or Allied Powers, which are now engaged in Europe. Mr. Chang Chi also seconded the proposal that war should be the last resort and said that the Association should first despatch telegrams to the French Chamber of Deputies, the French press and other classes of the people giving them some idea of the outrage. The proposal was agreed to by the meeting.

Hindenburg

(By One of The Daily Mail Eye-Witnesses)

Somewhere in Germany.

"Hindenburg! Hindenburg!"

"Now you'll see a change!"

It was the day on which Hindenburg was appointed and Germany had gone mad with joy: or was it relief? With all their faith in the "Hanover Dug-out" and with all their pride in the "Savior of East Prussia," there was mixed in this new access of Hindenburg-worship a kind of childish relief. One could measure the depth of the depresssion before by the degree of relief afterwards.

Yet it would be unwise to attempt to depreciate either Hindenburg's military talent or his personal influence. It is of the latter that I am most convinced, because I met and spoke with people who had come from his immediate entourage; I met soldiers who had fought as near him as it is given to German soldiers to fight, and I met also an officer, maimed for life, who had helped to win Hindenburg's victories. These people all carried with them the reflection of that extraordinary confidence and coolness which Hindenburg appears to inspire.

It is personal magnetism of a high quality, and all the more remarkable because the man himself lacks (if I can trust my informants) any of that refinement of feature or character which usually accompanies a really magnetic individual. He has will-power, no doubt, but that is oftenest a quality consciously exercised. His influence on his staff and his men, on all those who are in his neighborhood, is, as I gather, not consciously exercised. It is an effortless influence, and therefore in a captain all the more valuable. And yet, because it is a personal magnetism, unconsciously exercised, it appears not to be communicable. He can inspire his officers and his men, but he cannot send his officers to inspire the men in the west.

Contrast of East and West

I would draw a distinction between the men I saw who had come some days since from the east and those I saw soon after they had left the western trenches. But I must add that, whereas the men I saw not far from the Swiss frontier and only a few miles from the firing line over against Altkirch had come hot-foot from those trenches to meet their wives and sweethearts, the Hindenburg men had been, of course, as much as four or five days on leave, and therefore, for aught I can tell, they may have had their ragged nerves soothed by the quiet of civilian Germany.

Yet the men from the west were undeniably exhausted. My first sight of them was at the little German station to which passengers from Bale must cross on foot or by carriage, since there is no through connection. To this little place come all the men on leave from the German trenches near the Porrentruy frontier of Switzerland. Some of them come for a few hours to greet their families here; others pass here on their way home. There were only two civilians at the station when I was there, and as I had three hours to wait I went over to the little hotel or *Restauration* and sat in a corner to watch. It was a stuffy little room, with beer-stained deal tables and an atmosphere of tobacco smoke, the air that is as typical of such places as the scent of stale beer-dregs is of an English wayside public-house.

In the course of the three hours there came into the stuffy room some twenty soldiers direct from the front. They had come along the Swiss frontier, and some of them had been in the trenches next to the frontier. Others had been in some recent skirmish near Altkirch, but all of them were utterly exhausted. A few wives came here to meet men on short leave, and one woman brought her child to greet his father. One does not watch too closely then.

The rest—well, I will not say they stumbled into the room, but they dragged themselves to chairs. They hardly resembled human beings any longer. They were more like wild beasts, red-eyed, shaggy-maned, and one hideous deformity of filth. They sat or lay on the floor, throwing down their equipment—but they spoke no word. Their faces were brown with exposure but haggard with long endurance, and in their eyes was no spark of the warrior spirit. And I wondered what such men as these will feel when surely the day comes at last that they must fall back from the trenches they have held so long, unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

I have not willingly exaggerated the distinction that I saw and felt between the men from the east, where Hindenburg's spirit is prevalent, and those from the west, where the insane self-glory of the Crown Prince is so notorious.

Those Who Fear Hindenburg

And yet not even Hindenburg is without his critics. For if, as I admit, his name works miracles among the troops and among the ordinary population (I can speak at any rate for Saxony and the south), I found that in Berlin and to some extent also in Frankfort men of high standing shook their heads.

You must remember that one reason why Hindenburg is so popular with the "veering crowds" is that they believe him, as he believes himself, entirely independent of any but military considerations. People have suspected that England has been spared for this reason or that, reasons political, commercial, or financial. They have believed that the Zeppelins and submarines could "bring England to her knees," but that the Kaiser has been too much under the influence of Ballin and other financiers and business men and has been swayed by them to admit of some hesitancy in the use of "Germany's deadliest weapons." I need not tell you that the old aristocracy, who before the war hated as they feared the Kaiser's new "aristocracy of commerce" (you remember how he said "Germany's diplomacy must become commercialised"), were the first to hint that the "Ballin crowd" were too much in the counsel of the Sovereign.

Now in Saxony it was said to me of Hindenburg, "He has nothing to do with that lot." And equally he knows nothing and cares nothing for Colonial questions. He is a military leader, possibly even a military genius; but he is neither statesman nor politician; a "gruff old soldier" as he calls himself, a man who, if legend tells the truth this once, is only nervous when he is not in the field; a Hotspur grown old and, it may be, a little wiser, but yet a Hotspur and not to be pestered by any politician-poppinjay.

And this it is that in Berlin, as I found, makes sundry shake their heads. For they fear that the German Government will never again dare to deny Hindenburg anything that he demands, even if the granting is political suicide. He might and he may at some moment demand some measure at home or abroad that may shatter German finance, throw yet other enemies into the scale against her, or (if another measure he is said to favor be really contemplated) let out of the German hand one of Germany's poor last trumps; and still neither Hollweg the Chancellor nor another would dare refuse him, for if afterwards some scheme of his fell short of fulfilment the wrath of Germany would turn on those who refused him his request. He is become, so some fear, the Dictator of Germany, greater than Kaiser or Parliament, and the future of the war and of the years after the war depends on the wisdom of one man.

"Hindenburg! Hindenburg!" They shouted his name in the streets and the theaters and the cafes, in the towns and in the country. The name rang in my ears until I came to Berlin and sat where certain who feel the pulse of the world's markets were in council together. But there of Hindenburg it was still.

America In The Pan-German Scheme

Talk With Austrian Soldier-Scientist Who Looked Forward to Conquest of United States and Canada

By William Romaine Newbold
(Professor of Philosophy, University of Pennsylvania)

Several letters have appeared recently, relating incidents which tend to throw light upon the designs against this country's peace which were cherished by Germany before the outbreak of the war. Taken singly these incidents may not be of much significance; taken collectively they afford food for serious thought. It is for this reason that I add to the series an experience of my own.

A few years ago I met among my fellow passengers on a trans-Atlantic boat three young Austrian army officers with whom I became very well acquainted. Two of them were as delightful young men as I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. In manners, intelligence, and general cultivation they were far superior to the average young man of any nationality. They recognized the same principles of honor and of morality which prevail among decent people the world over, although they made no secret of the fact that their private lives fell far short of the ideal. They were ardently patriotic, but with a sober patriotism which recognized the rights of nations other than their own.

The third was of a very different type. In intellectual ability, indeed, he was the superior of his companions. He had, for example, pursued as an avocation a certain branch of science, in no way connected with his profession as a soldier, with such energy that he had already, although still a young man, attained in it a recognized position.

But he was also a very perfect example of the moral degeneration wrought by that strange system of delusions usually known as Pan-Germanism. In the course of many long discussions, I gained a clear idea of the form which it had taken in his mind, and believe that I can sketch it accurately.

The human race exhibits two leading types, the "male" and the "female." These are types of character, not necessarily related to sex. The "male" type is marked by large bodies, strong muscles, robust health, ardent desires, both animal and intellectual; the "female" type by the opposite traits. To these essential differences of character there correspond two contrasted and complementary modes of conduct. The "male" type is necessarily aggressive, the "female" yielding. The "ideal" conduct for each type of character, the only conduct which is "morally right" for it, is that which corresponds to its nature. It is, therefore, the function and the "right" of the "male" type to seek satisfaction of all its desires without distinction and without restraint; it is the function and "duty" of the "female" type to suffer anything and everything for the benefit of the "male" type.

Nations as well as individuals exhibit these fundamental distinctions. Certain races are predominantly "male," and it is their right to exploit the weaker or "female" races to the utmost of their ability.

The most conspicuous "male" races of history are the ancient Romans and the modern Germans. The Romans conquered, enslaved, robbed and exploited in every possible way all the nations of the civilized ancient world; the Germans are resolved to fulfill their manifest destiny by conquering the entire earth and compelling all races of mankind to contribute to the pleasures of their German lords.

The military plans for the realization of this scheme of conquest had, Lieutenant——assured me, long been drawn up and he professed to be acquainted with them. This much he was willing to tell: The conquest of the United States and Canada was scheduled for the near future. He thought that I myself, then about 46 years of age, would live to see the conquest completed and the English language stamped out in North America. There existed a strong organization of Germans throughout the North American continent, the object of which was to keep alive German Kultur and allegiance and to stab us in the back when the attack upon the country was made. Lieutenant—— claimed to have personal knowledge of these facts, alleging that his trip to the United States had been made with the object of visiting some of the leaders of the movement and ascertaining the measure of success which had attended their efforts.

At the time, Lieutenant——'s revelations and prognostications excited in my mind more amusement than alarm; in fact, I laughed openly at them. I did not doubt the sincerity of his fanatical faith in German almightiness, for the Pan-German mania was not new to me; but I did not believe that the responsible rulers of Germany and Austria would ever embark on a course the failure of which would spell ruin. Moreover, I felt sure that Lieutenant——, who understood no English and was quite ignorant of American conditions, was mistaken in supposing that any very large number of Germans residing in the United States would be willing to turn traitor to the land that had sheltered and enriched them.

But a few weeks later I had reason to take a more serious view of Lieutenant——'s ideas, in so far as they related to the attitude of the ruling class in Germany. I met in Munich a German who had long been, so I was told, in the diplomatic service, who spoke English as well as I did, and was thoroughly conversant with American conditions, having lived long in Washington. I told him something of Lieutenant ——'s views as an illustration of the extremes to which patriotism, when not regulated by intelligence, would carry a man. To my surprise he replied, in effect: "I see nothing extravagant in all that. Nothing counts nowadays except brains. We Germans have them and the rest of you haven't. I don't say we shall conquer the entire earth, but I do say that we shall conquer as much of it as we please. You cannot prevent it. Try to if you dare."

I write this, not to fan the flame of hatred against all Germans indiscriminately, but to aid in defining for your readers the most important of the issues over which the war is being waged. Between "Prussianism," the principles of statecraft which have governed virtually all chancellories in the past, and of which the policy of Prussia from the days of the Great Elector to those of William II, affords a perfect example, and the new principles—recognition of international law and the substitution of good-will for terrorism in international relations —which have been slowly gaining ground in recent years, there can be no compromise. The one must destroy the other. As between these two, no man who comprehends them can remain neutral.

Moreover, this is the chief issue of the war. In a sense it is being fought for the possession of the moribund Turkish Empire. But why is the possession of Turkey being fought for? Because Germany refused to allow the calling of a European conference to adjust the subject ostensibly under dispute, namely, the virtual conquest of Servia by Austria; she insisted that her own will should prevail. If the Allies had yielded to that demand they would then and there have submitted to the yoke of Prussianism.

Our Government has earned the scorn of the belligerents and inspired all intelligent Americans with shame by demanding of us neutrality of thought as well as of action in the presence of such issues. And the time must inevitably come when the decision which the mind of the nation has reached will find expression in some form of national action. What the occasion of that action will be, and whether it will come before or after the conclusion of the war, no man can foretell, but that it will come is certain.

A One-Sided Argument

A Penitent-Looking man was on trial for vagrancy and disturbance of the peace. The Judge seemed inclined to be lenient with him.

"What was the prisoner doing when you arrested him?" he said to the policeman.

"He was having a very heated argument with a cab-driver, your Honor."

"But that doesn't prove that he was the worse for liquor," the Judge said. "Many sober people have arguments with cab-drivers."

"So they do, your Honor," said the policeman, "but in this case there was no cab-driver."

Juvenile Philanthropy

The backyard of a house in a Massachusetts town is overlooked by the windows of an orphan asylum. In this backyard stood a barrel of apples, which were disappearing at a rapid rate.

The woman of the house, a widow and a knowing mother, summoned her eight-year-old son to make inquiry touching the curious disappearance of the fruit.

"Yes, mother, I've eaten the apples," he confessed, "but I really had to do it?"

"Had to do it?"

"Yes, mother; the orphans wanted so many cores."

Army Shopping In Macedonia

Salonica.

Scattered about this country are big marquees with notice-boards outside them on which is written "Expeditionary Force Canteen." With the exception of the battalion postman distributing mail from home, those notice-boards are the prettiest sight in all the land.

It is true that one can live quite well on the things which the Army provides. The food is always sufficient and often abundant. There is recognition of the fact that man is a smoking animal in the weekly ration of tobacco or cigarettes, and there is also the rum ration which comes along when the weather is malevolent. But still there is something to be desired. One may be fully aware that bully beef and biscuits provide adequate nourishment without ceasing to desire those little extras which make eating more pleasant. So when there is a chance all ranks go shopping.

But shopping in Macedonia is an unsatisfactory business. The tradesmen are undoubtedly robbers by instinct, but they do not carry out their robbing with any measure of skill; they are not artistic. One does not mind so much if one is charged 200 per cent too much for things which one has been wanting badly for a long time, but one grows rebellious when asked to pay in the same proportion for articles which one hates at sight and would never dream of buying if there was anything else to be had.

A certain amount of practice is required before you can recognise the Macedonian shop. It does not look like a shop. Window-dressing is an unknown art—for one thing, the windows are not big enough to permit any display of goods. The door stands open, and that is about all. You walk through and find yourself in a dim, dirty little room at the end of which is a counter with the invariable three bottles—mastic, Vin Samos, and cognac—standing ready beside some dingy glasses. Behind the counter there will be some shelves with the goods scattered confusedly upon them. Between the counter and the shelves stands the robber, always unwashed, always unshaven, always calculating the size of your probable foolishness.

* * *

The language problem is acute. French is generally as useless as English. Here and there a stray word of Arabic will be understood, generally the whole business must be conducted by signs. That, however, does not matter so much when you are merely selecting your goods. If you could speak the shopkeeper's language fluently enough to ask for every article in the Army and Navy Stores catalogue it would not help you much; it can be taken for granted that he has nothing which you are really anxious for. The best thing to do is to find out what he has got and then make up your mind whether the stuff is worth buying.

At first I used to stand on the public side of the counter and stare at the shelves, but that is not a bit satisfactory. When I go shopping now I always march round, turn over all the things on the shelves and peer into all the drawers and boxes. In that way you do at least make sure of seeing all the stock, and if the shopkeeper objects you

(Continued on Page 7)

Dick's Original Balata Belting

AMCO

Superior to any other belting in the market.

Stocked in sizes from 1½-in. 3 ply to 18-in. 6 ply.

Quotations on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5, Yuen-ming-yuen Road. Telephone 778 Private Exchange

Sole Representatives for:

R. & J. DICK, Ltd., Glasgow

THOS. COOK & SON
(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).

Tickets issued and Sleepers reserved on all Chinese Government and other Railway Lines.

PEKING AND BACK

Special Return Tickets—Available 14 Days $88.30 (Including Sleepers.)

Particulars of timings and fares to other points quoted on application.

Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

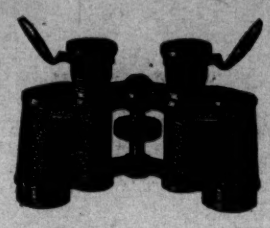
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

FOR THE RACES
PRISMATIC BINOCULARS



HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
"The Swiss House."
1, Nanking Road. Telephone 218.

The Paint with the largest Sale in China
"Cygnite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.
"Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.
Specified by all the leading Architects.
Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.

WHC Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd
SHANGHAI

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.
GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat.
Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks.
Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance.
Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space.
Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.
Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.
Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.
The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—
Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanising, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.
The Engineer's Office, 5, Thibet Road.
Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.

What's The Use? By T. E. Powers

WE WILL MAKE YOU SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE CORPORATION AND WE'LL SELL YOU ALL OF THE STOCK-THAT GIVES YOU CONTROL OF ALL THE PROXIES
WE WILL TAKE THE MONEY NOW
WE'RE READY FOR THE MONEY
THIS IS YOUR NEW DESK MR GAZINK
THIS IS YOUR HAT RACK
THIS IS YOUR NEW CUSPIDOR
THIS IS YOUR NEW CHAIR
DESK
TO THE FIRE ESCAPE BOYS
AH. AT LAST IM SERGEANT AT ARMS OF A GREAT CORPORATION
HOW D'YE DO MR GAZINK! YOU ARE THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE CORPORATION. I'M THE SHERIFF, THIS IS MY BADGE. THE JUDGE WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU.
SHERIFF
LIEN
BAMBOOZLED AGAIN!
WAITING FOR BUSINESS
LITTLE ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE
T. E. POWERS
SHES COOKING DOUGH NUTS
ILL TAKE ONE. IF THEY ARE GOOD. ILL MARRY THE GIRL
HE NEVER HAD A CHANCE
AH WELL!

Army Shopping In Macedonia

(Continued from Page 6)

can quote Shakespeare to him. He is sure to think he is being cursed and will collapse immediately.

But there will not be much to reward your search. It is usually possible to obtain eggs and bread in the villages, but you will rarely find them in the shops. Tomatoes there may be, and marrows and horrible little melons. In the way of groceries you may find rice and some weary-looking raisins, and, with most unusual luck, a few tins of fruit or vegetables. Generally speaking, you will have done well if you return with rice, eggs, and tomatoes. And that is not much when you have been dreaming for days of pickles and Worcester sauce, of peaches, pineapple, pears, and peas, of salmon and sardines and shrimp paste, of custards and coffee and cheese. To be sure, tomatoes go excellently with bully, and rice touched up with ration jam is a very noble kind of sweet pudding, but the desire for those other things is insistent.

* * *

So when somebody comes in and says, "I say, there's an E.F.C. place not two miles away," there is rejoicing and a hurried inquiry into the cash resources of the mess.

The usual method of messing in this country—and, I believe, in France—is that the officers of each company mess together. To me a battalion mess would always be difficult and frequently impossible. When shopping is possible the mess president collects all the money he can lay his hands on and does the best he can with it. And when an E. F. canteen is in sight he grows positively violent in his demands, goes round and steals a limber from the transport (with mules and drivers to match) and vanishes into the distance on a borrowed horse. If the limber comes back laden he is forgiven and his iniquity is either covered up or blotted out; if it is empty he is "strafed."

But it is very rarely empty. I do not know who invented the E. F. canteens, but I am quite sure that he was a great and good man worthy of decorations. I have one of the price lists before me. It is a large sheet containing the names of over three hundred desirable articles. The first they mentioned is ammonia, and the last is French Vermouth. There are things to eat, drink, wear, and smoke. You can get a bath or a pair of braces, a pie dish or a Christmas pudding, cooking stoves or tinned crab.

That is, you can get these things if they happen to be in stock at your particular canteen when you call, or if you can wait a few days while they are fetched up from the main depot. But in any event you are quite certain to find a number of things which will make the mealtimes joyful for some days to come. Two dozen tins of assorted fruit, a lot of the only brand of tinned milk which we really like in the Army, some sausages, sardines, salmon and lobster, some pickle and sauces and kippers, with a case of whiskey and another of Perrier, and the mess is happy once again. With a bottle of some liqueur or other, a box of cigars, and a pound or two of coffee added, it grows vainglorious and goes round asking people to dinner.

There was once a very experienced warrior who, seeking to praise the Eternal Goodness, found it necessary to include in the list of benefits a table prepared in the presence of his enemies . . . a cup running over.

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Home Treatment for Consumption Is Now Preferred

Physicians have changed all their ideas about consumption in the last few years. The extent of this revolution is described in "La Parola del Medico," by Dr. Antonio Stella of New York, who was one of the official representatives of the United States at the International Tuberculosis Congress in Rome in 1912. He points out that specialists no longer order consumptives to Colorado or New Mexico, that they insist no more upon high altitudes, that sanatoria are considered of value only because they segregate patients and keep them from spreading the disease, and that the ancient idea that tuberculosis was inherited is thoroughly exploded.

"What is of prime importance in the treatment of tuberculosis," says Dr. Stella, "is absolute rest, in a climate where there is abundance of sunshine and fresh, pure air, with a medium and not very variable temperature which permits the sick to remain in the open air the greater part of the time. The altitude matters little or not at all."

The favorite treatment now is at home, because the results are more permanent than those obtained elsewhere. "According to the latest statistics by Hammer, Croissant and Fishberg," says Dr. Stella, "the improvement in symptoms obtained by home treatment almost always endures, while that of the sanatoria in the greater number of cases is lost as soon as the patient returns home. It is noteworthy what a large number of relapses, many of them fatal, are recorded among patients who have stayed long at high altitudes and there seemed cured, who develop the most violent symptoms of the disease just as soon as they breathe the city air again, and die in a few months."

Not only is consumption no longer regarded as hereditary, but a theory that is just the opposite is beginning to be accepted. This is the theory of inherited immunity, first set forth by Col. Rho of the Italian navy ten years ago, and confirmed by the observations of such great specialists as the Italians Sanarelli and Maffucci, the French Landouzy and the Russian Metchnikoff.

"Science," says Dr. Stella, "is asking today, 'Do the children of consumptives inherit from their parents a greater disposition to disease or a greater power of overcoming and surviving tubercular infection?' And Sanarelli replies: 'If the entire human race does not succumb to tubercular pandemic it is due to a progressive hereditary immunization transmitted from generation to generation and reinforced by an unconscious vaccination, produced by the gradual penetration of the ubiquitous Koch bacillus into the organism."

Music as a Remedy

In urging the value of music as a treatment for consumption Dr. Thomas J. Mays of Philadelphia says in an article in the New York Medical Journal that it seems probable by far the larger number of cases will receive benefit from those forms that are in major keys.

"For," he adds, "it is a patent fact that, no matter how cheerful and elated patients of this kind may seem to be, in their lonely moments there is nearly always present an undercurrent feeling of tribulation and oppression."

"Major music," writes Dr. Mays, "is a tonic to the emotions, at least in moderate quantities, and wakes joy, animation, hope, happiness and courage, and its action may be compared to that of a tonic or stimulant does of strychnine or quinine, while minor music depresses emotional activity, the action of which is analogous to that of a bromide or of a sleeping potion."

To the objection that most lullabies are written in major keys, Dr. Mays answers that sleeplessness is generally due to a subnormal mental or nervous state, so that toning up or elevating is more likely to cause sleep than is further depression.

Our Wonderful World

The most powerful and permanent magnets are made from steels containing about 6 per cent of tungsten and 6.5 per cent of carbon. The magnet bars are to be long and narrow, and after forging at the lowest possible temperature should he heated to 900 degrees C., kept at 750 degrees for a time, then cooled off; and for hardening are to be reheated, cooled gradually to 700 degrees, and plunged into brine at 20 degrees. Maturing is effected by boiling ten or twelve hours. The bars are magnetized by means of electromagnets, and when the magnetization is to remain extremely constant it is reduced 5 or 10 per cent by exposure to demagnetizing forces.

* * *

An explanation of the improvement of European agriculture in recent years has been sought, and in Germany it is attributed to soil stimulation from beet culture. From the books of eight scattered estates where beets have been grown for sugar Dr. Lilinthal finds an increase in the yield of wheat of 5.95 bushels per acre; rye, 1.59; barley, 6.51, and oats, 5.77. Cattle have increased and the net income has been raised by as high as 70 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
9765

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting and Manufacturing
Tonic Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley M. D.
26, Nanking Road

Just arrived from America.
ZELLDO
MARVELLOUS PSYCHIC CLAIRVOYANT AND MIND-READER.
This marvellous man has surprised the world with his powers of telling the Past, Present and Future, which to him are like an open book. No secret is too deep for him to find out, simply by means of taking hold of the hand. He locates all diseases and gives good common-sense advice. If you meet this gifted man once, you will want to meet him often, as he has been all over the world, and guarantees entire satisfaction in every detail. He gives advice on Love, Marriage, Divorce and Speculation. His charges are within the reach of all.
Consult ZELLDO, the Man of Mystery,
Savoy Hotel, Room 25: Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Keep your baby healthy and contented

Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised thousands of children.

USE BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.

Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 1, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 76⅛=Tls 1.31 @ 73.4=$1.78

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	73.2
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1775
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1⅞—Tls.	6.33
Exch. @ 73.4—Mex....$	8.63
Peking Bar .....Tls.	332
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....32⅛d.	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.30
Ex., N. Y. on London TT...$	476⅞
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1¾
London	Demand	3-1⅛
India	T.T.	233¼
Paris	T.T.	437
Paris	Demand	437½
New York	T.T.	74⅞
New York	Demand	75
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	68⅜
Batavia	T.T.	130

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-3/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-3/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-3/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	451½
New York	4 m-s.	77⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1=Hk. Tls.	5.77
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	4.83
" " 1=Marks	†3.95
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.	1.71
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	1.62
" " 1=Rupees	2.60
" " 1=Rouble	2.56
" " 1=Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, November 1, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall & Holtz 7% debs. Tls. 100.00
Culty's Dairy Tls. 10.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 92.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.60
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.65
Butes Tls. 1.85
Chemors Tls. 1.97½
Chemors Tls. 2.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.95
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.00 Nov.
Seekee Tls. 8.75
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.85
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.87½
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.17½
Tebongs Tls. 27.00
New Eng. Tls. 13.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, November 1, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 22.75 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.17½ cash
Kelantans Tls. 1.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.55 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75 November
Shaghai Pahangs Tls. 1.82½ cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.97½ Nov.
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.00 Nov.

Direct

Cathays 'O' Tls 4.10 cash
Consolidated Tls. 24.10 November
Consolidated Tls. 23.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.25 cash
N. E. & S. Works Tls. 13.75 cash
Semambus Tls. 1.92½ November
Kotas Tls. 12.85 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 31.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot; 2s. 5¾d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 6¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Last Quotation, London, Oct. 30:—
Spot: 2s. 5¾d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 6d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Easier.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 5¼d.
Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 5¾d.
Market steady at about this price.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
191 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 19.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet:	per picul. $
Smoked Fine Ribbed..	@ 126/123
Smoked Good Ribbed..	„ 122/115
Smoked Fine Plain...	„ 118/114
Smoked Good Plain...	„ —
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ 116/113
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ 111/105
Unsmoked Fine Plain.	„ 111/106
Unsmoked Good Plain.	„ 105/101
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 129/126
Good Pale Thin	„ 125/120
Good Plain Blanket ..	„ 120/118
Good Brown Blanket..	„ 117/112
Fine Brown	„ 121/117
Good Brown	„ 116/110
Good Dark	„ 109/ 90
Barky	„ 103/ 55
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed...	„ 96/ 70
Loose	„ 79/ 70
Sheet:	
Cupwashing	„ 112/ 90

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe	2/4¾
Fine Rib: Smoked Sheet.	2/4¼

Catalogued for sale (about 744 tons) .....pls. 12,503
Sold (about 389 tons)...pls. 6,536

Our auction started yesterday morning with a good demand for nearly all grades. After a little while the top prices of $129 for Fine Pale Crepe and $126 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet were paid. As the sale progressed the demand slackened off and for the remainder of the day prices did not exceed $127 and $124 for Standard Crepe and Sheet. All lower grades were well competed for in the morning, but later in the day prices followed the decline recorded for Standard Grades. A few lots of Plain Smoked and Unsmoked Sheet fetched good prices.

The sale was continued this morning when the prices were on the same level of yesterday afternoon.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s. 2/4 25/32
Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4 11/32
Banks' buying rate on New York 56⅜

With compliments,
Meyer and Measor.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER. Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

H ad Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—Since our last issue the price of Cotton has risen between Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 1.50 due in a great measure to a brisk demand from Japan and although arrivals from the interior marts have steadily improved the covering of shorts locally has brought about that condition of the market where the demand has temporarily exceeded the supply and which consequently formed a somewhat firmer undertone. The local mills appear to be fairly well supplied for the time being. Reports from America to hand point to prices more likely to go lower than higher to wit, the big drop of 1 cent per pound from the highest level so far recorded which coupled with the rise in exchange should instil an anticipation of our market assuming on the whole a more favorable outlook for the near future. Tone of the market, Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	17.25
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal....	7.80
Price of Mid-Americans	10.82
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	10.76

Tone of market, Firm.
New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. Jan.	19.10
Price of Mid-American. March	19.13

Tone of market, Firm.
Indian Market:—

Broach	Jan./Feb. shipment 73.00
Hinganghat	Jan./Feb. shipment 70.25
Yoetmal	Jan./Feb. shipment 68.50
F. Bengal	Jan./Feb. shipment 59.60
Akola and Nagpur	Jan./Feb. shipment 66.35

Firm.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return for the month of October, 1916, and for 10 months ended October 31, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

	October. 1916	October 1915
Gross Receipts	$141,422.72	$ 21,8 6.79
Loss by currency depreciation .	34,800.51 Mex.	89,314 46 Mex.
Effective Receipts	$106,622.21	$88,492.33
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.01	29.00
Car miles run ...	351,090	281,147
Passengers carried....	6.508,417	5,482,808
	10 months ended October 31st, 1916	10 months end d October 31st, 1915
Gross Receipts	$ 1,26.,843 61	1,102,066.33
Loss by currency depreciation..	83',949.39 Mex.	296.845 50 Mex.
Effective Receipts	$981,994.22	$805,220 83
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.75	28.65
Car miles run	3,122,475	2,76 ,7 5
Passengers carried	55,563 243	43,814,537

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, October 31.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	124	10 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	143	0 0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.	
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)....	17	15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	31s.	Nom.
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	16d.	
Standard Tin (Cash).....	180	15 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	51	15 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	182	0 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, October 31.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for a/c.....	£56⅝
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot).....	32½d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount..	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	17.25d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.80d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot	10.77d.
Plantation Rubber November	2s. 6d.
Deliveries China Silk.....	157 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk....	67 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk.....	108 bales
Tone of Tea Market:	Steady.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$725 B.
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	4
Cathay, pref.....	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 B.
North China.....	155 X D. B.
Union of Canton.....	$900 B.
Yangtsze.....	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref...	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def....	
"Shell".....	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	29s. 3d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 132½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$92
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 13¾.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf....	$85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 92 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 86 B.
International Pref....	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 80
Oriental.....	Tls. 44 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 122½
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 139 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.85 Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 24.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60
Lane, Crawford.....	$98.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	Tls. 7
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12¾.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6.60 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 15½ B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.90 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 15 B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated....	T.s. 23¾ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30½
Karan.....	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12.85 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 21½ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Pengkalan Durian...	Tls. 12.
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8¾ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang..	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 12½ B.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.87½ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6 X D. B.
S'hai Kalantan.....	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 10 Sa.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

Wool Report

Reuter's Service

London, October 31.

Tone of Wool Auctions Active.
Merinos 5% to 10% Advance.
Crossbreds 5% to 10% Advance.

SAYS FUTURE OF U. S. RESTS ON ENTENTE

Paul D. Cravath, After Trip To War Zone, Decries 'Neutrality of Spirit'

FINDS FRENCH CORDIAL

Declares, However, That British People Resent Wilson's Attitude

New York, September 20.—Paul D. Cravath, who has been six weeks in England and France studying conditions resulting from the great war, returned last evening by the American liner Kroonland, declaring that his observations had "completely revolutionized his conceptions of the magnitude of the achievements of the French and English nations in the war and of the issues at stake not only for them but for us in America."

Mr. Cravath said he had come home convinced of the ultimate victory of the Allies.

"The entrance of Rumania into the war," he said, "was accepted in London and Paris less as an important military event than as a gratifying acknowledgment by the best informed observer in Europe that the defeat of the Central Powers was a moral certainty, for Rumania had frankly delayed action until she could feel certain of the outcome.

"It now seems to me as certain as human affairs can be that the German armies that lost the battle of the Marne two years ago to greatly inferior forces, when every advantage was in their favor, cannot now win when superior and highly organized forces are facing them on every front.

"The question which is on every lip is, How long will the war last? The men who are in best position to say do not hazard an opinion except as to its minimum duration. I am convinced that one element is wholly eliminated and that is the possibility of the war ending suddenly or soon in a peace based on a compromise or an acceptance by the Allies of the conditions existing prior to the war.

The Allies' Program

"The Governments of both England and France have already committed themselves to a definition of the term 'conclusive peace,' which involves not only the liberation and indemnity of Belgium and Serbia and the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France, but also the assurance of an enduring peace by the destruction of Prussian militarism. Nothing short of such a peace will be accepted by France and England.

"Manifestly the duration of the war will be measured by Germany's ability and willingness to resist the economic and military pressure to which she will be subjected with ever increasing force. Few with whom I talked expect Germany to come to the Allies' terms within a year and the Governments of England and France make no concealment of the fact that they are making their preparations on the assumption that the war may last even longer.

"We in America have no adequate conception of the magnitude of England's achievements in the war. The appeal of France has been so simple and direct that one's sympathy and admiration could not go astray, but we have heard so much of England's mistakes and shortcomings that we have lost sight of the real greatness of her achievements.

England's Achievement

"By common consent among the Allies the creation of England's volunteer army with the mobilization of the industries of the nation for the support of that army is the most marvellous achievement of the war, always excepting the victory of the Allies in the battle of the Marne, which still remains the miracle of the war.

"We are apt to forget that before conscription came almost 90 per cent. of the available men of England, Wales, Scotland and Ulster had already volunteered. England has assembled, trained, equipped and officered a volunteer army of about four million men. No one who has not seen for himself can form any conception of the gigantic proportions of this task. England has done in two years by the voluntary action of her people what it has taken Germany and France two generations to accomplish with the most drastic measures of conscription and organization.

"England has been turned into a veritable armed camp. Soldiers are everywhere. To equip and munition this army there are over four thousand factories operated by the Government or under its control, many of them built since the beginning of the war. At least two million people are engaged in the manufacture of munitions and in other activities directly connected with the war. Since the outbreak of the war the production of munitions in England has been multiplied at least fiftyfold.

Allies Lead in Production

"While of course no reliable statistics as to the quantity of munitions produced by the Central Powers are available it is believed that their production is now equalled and will soon be exceeded by the Allies.

"But I think the most remarkable thing of all is that notwithstanding the transfer of between six and seven millions of the population to the army and navy and activities solely connected with the war, the other activities of England are continued with surprisingly little diminution of efficiency. The crops are being harvested as usual, the shipyards on the Clyde were never so busy. Your boots and clothes are made as well and almost as promptly as ever. England's commerce and exports measured in money value are almost as great as before the war.

"In two years England has spent over nine billion dollars on her own preparations and loaned about four billions more to her allies and colonies. After allowing for all the blunders and delays this gigantic mobilization of the energies of a nation has been accomplished with a promptness and a universality of sacrifice and service for which history affords no parallel.

Women Do Men's Work

"The women of England have been wonderful. Hundreds of thousands of them of all ranks are doing work which in normal times is done by men. Almost every woman one meets has some kind of a 'war job,' and the most inspiring part of it all is that one never hears a complaint or a whimper at the sacrifices of life and wealth and comfort which the war entails—everywhere there is a grim determination to carry the war to a successful end whatever the cost.

"What is the feeling regarding the United States and her attitude toward the belligerents?"

"That is a hard question to answer in a few words, because the feeling differs widely in different circles. In France the feeling is much more cordial than in England. That is doubtless partly due to the traditional friendship between the two great republics, but it is chiefly due, I should say, to the appreciation of the French people for the unofficial assistance which the people of America have been rendering to suffering France with such efficiency and on such a magnificent scale that there is hardly a soldier in the field, or a wounded man in the hospitals, or needy family in any part of France that has not been reached by the helping hand of America.

Can't Understand U. S. Stand

"They cannot help feeling that the people of America must sympathize with France and believe in her aims in this war, regardless of the official attitude of our President and our Government, which the French simply cannot understand.

"Great as is the service rendered to the French by the Americans in France and this country who have inspired and so devotedly directed the great movements for the relief of war sufferers, their greatest service is to their own country in keeping alive its friendship with France, which without their work, would certainly have been destroyed, a friendship which may be our salvation when our time comes to need a friend among the great nations of the world.

"In England the feeling is less cordial. In official circles and among well informed people, particularly in London, the difficulties of our position are fairly well understood, and it is realized that the anti-British, German and Irish elements in America are isolated and do not materially influence surrounding public opinion and that our sympathies, so far as they have been aroused, are strongly for England and France.

British Distrust America

"But I am sorry to say that among the people at large we are distrusted, almost despised, for what is supposed to be our attitude in this world war, the attitude taken by our President in so many of his deliverances. The English earnestly believe that at great sacrifice they are fighting the battle of civilization against its greatest menace —Prussian militarism—and that every civilized nation is deeply concerned in the outcome.

"They therefore feel that they are entitled at least to our sympathy and good will. They naturally resent and despise the official advice of our President to the American people to be neutral in spirit and feeling as well as in action and his official declaration that we have no concern in the purposes and aims of the Allies in this war.

"I, for one, have never realized, as I do now, how deeply concerned we are in the victory of the Allies and what terrible risks for the future our Government is running in imperilling our friendship with France and England, to say nothing of the deadening effect upon the spiritual life of the nation, which aloofness from the struggle which is convulsing the rest of the civilized world would entail."

Obituary

Gen. Sir F. Maunsell

Reuter's Service

London, October 31.—The death is announced of General Sir Frederick Maunsell, an Indian Mutiny veteran.

BEAT RUSSIANS OFF

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 30.—A Russian mass attack, prepared by the strongest use of ammunition, was launched west of Pustomity and on a short line east of Szelvov against our positions. Both attacks failed in our defensive fire, under heavy losses.

In the Forest Carpathians and on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier adjoining to the south, there was rainy weather and quiet. Only the patrols were active.

FRANCO-SERB RUSH FAILS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 30.—Yesterday, after strong artillery preparation, the Servian and French troops several times attacked the German and Bulgarian positions on the Czerna Bend, first in small and then in larger sectors. The attacks failed in the curtain-fire and, northeast of Velyesey, by a counter-attack. Equally unsuccessful were the hostile advances near Kenali and Grandesnica.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct	16
Glengyle	Sept	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	6
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Kronga	Oct.	22
Kitaro Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machaon	Oct.	8
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Oct	20
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Novara**	Oct.	6
For Vancouver, etc.		
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Hawaii Maru	Oct	9
Henrik Ibsen	Oct.	27
Ide Maru	Oct.	25
Kasuga Maru	Sept	19
Sado Maru	Sept.	25
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
For New York		
Boston Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Tokiwa Maru	Sept	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	Oct.	25
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kashima Maru	Sept. 28	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Nov. 8
Narkin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Malta**	Sept 29	Nov. 11
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 20	Nov. 7
Manila aru		Nov. 20
FROM NEW YORK		
Egremont Castle	July 16	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Nov. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antiochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 15	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 27
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct. 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Dec. 16
Sumatra	Sept. 21	Dec. 10
Yeddo	Sept. 5	Nov. 30

**Transhipment from Colombo.
* Due date is approximate.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....**Frs. 48,000,000.00**
Reserves .....**Frs. 48,000,000.00**

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....**Frs. 30,000,000**

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELSS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: *9 Broadway.*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on Lond n and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	**.....45,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**.....22,000,000**
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	**.... 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**..... 1,733,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital **$60,000,000**
Paid-up Capital **$10,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... **Yen 48,000,000**
Capital Paid-up ..... **„ 30,000,000**
Reserve Fund ..... **„ 20,800,000**

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,688.77
U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America:

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... **Sh. Tls 2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital **£1,500,000**
Subscribed Capital **1,125,000**
Paid-up Capital **562,500**
Reserve Fund **550,000**

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 31, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-30
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	12-15
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	6-8
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	6-8
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	9.80
Stove Coal	„ Tls.	16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

A tale of the Thirty Years' War, told by Mary Bramston in a little book entitled "The Thorn Fortress," will greatly interest young readers. It is the story of a little girl held captive by a Croat soldier. The Croat becomes very fond of the little girl, and finally saves her life when she is threatened with death by an officer for refusing to show the secret entrance into the fortress where the people of her village are hiding. (Abingdon Press. 50 cent Gold).

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for November 2nd.

"THE WHAT NOTS"
"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY"
in his original invention
BLACK ART
Mysteries of 1,000 years ago.
THE WARLEYS, CHARLIE and BERYL
Sketch, TOMMY ATKINS.
"MISS IRENE BERYL"
New Songs, Original Skirt Dance, and
"THE SLAVE DANCE"
CHARLIE in New Funnyisms
Don't fail to see the final two episodes of
"THE RED CIRCLE"
13th and 14th episodes entitled:
"BRANDED AS THIEF"
and
"JUDGMENT DAY"
four interesting reels
Special Matinee of "The What Nots" on Saturday, November 4.

NEW PROGRAMME FOR TONIGHT AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

"THE THREE NEATE"
Interesting
"The Fatal Rose"
Drama, Three Parts
"A HOME-BREAKING HOUND"
Keystone Comedy
"FATHER'S FLIRTATION"
Comedy. Two Parts
"FREEKLES"
Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Oct.

"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."
The Two Final Series, entitled:
"THE WOLF'S PREY"
and
"THE MAN IN IRONS"
Also showing:—
"STENOGRAPHER'S TROUBLES"
Very Interesting Comic.
"LIEUT. PIMPLE'S STOLEN SUBMARINE"
A Very Farcical Comedy.
Dress Circle Seats. .....30 Cents
Matinee Sunday Afternoon as usual.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Howitt-Phillips Company
LAST NIGHTS!
TONIGHT
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
TOMORROW, FRIDAY
"PEG O' MY HEART"
SATURDAY
"ARE YOU A MASON"
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th
The latest London and New York Comedy Success
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th
W. J. Locke's Delightful Comedy
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th
Last performance
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
Time and Prices as usual
Booking at MOUTRIE'S

LYCEUM THEATRE

THE CREW OF THE U. S. S. BROOKLYN
Will Present
"The Seventh Wife"
An Original Musical Comedy with New Music and Dances
Friday, November 10, 1916
Saturday, November 11, 1916
AS A BENEFIT
For the Dependent Families of the Sailors and Marines lost in the wreck of the U. S. S. Memphis.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT AND UNTIL
Thursday, Nov. 2nd
The 4th, 5th and 6th
EPISODES
of the love story serial
"RUNAWAY JUNE"
and
Other New Films

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 4	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 27	10	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 2	5	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 23	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 2	3.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 3	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 4	5 3 *	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	P.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 9	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M.M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 3	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.& S.
" 10	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 12	10.0*	Marseilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P.& O.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malda	Br.	P.& O.
" 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M.& Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B.& S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B.& S.
" 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amasone	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B.& S.
" 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B.& S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B.& S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B.& S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 2	A.M.	Foochow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 2	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 2	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.& S.
" 3	2.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Hofhow	Br.	B.& S.
" 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.& S.
" 5	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.& S.
" 7	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Luchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 7	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 11	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 2	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 3	A.M.	Newchwang	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 3	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 3	2.00	Newchwang	Hangchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 3	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 3	2.00	Tientsin	Wuhu	Br.	B.& S.
" 4	D.L.	Newchwang	Yochow	Br.	B.& S.
" 4	0.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.& S.
" 5	D.L.	Tientsin	Kansu	Br.	B.& S.
" 6	D.L.	Tientsin	Ningpo	Br.	B.& S.
" 7	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.& S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 2	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 2	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.& S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.& S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.& S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.& S.	CNCW
Nov 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Nov 1	Newchwang	Hangchow	43·	Br.	B.& S.	WTW
Nov 1	Dalny	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Nov 1	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R.V.F.	9 p
Nov 1	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J.M.& Co.	SHW
Nov 1	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B.& S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 1	Hankow etc.	Tehing maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 1	Japan	Tenyama maru	4507	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 1	London	Tokuyama maru	4375	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 1	Chefoo, Tientsin	Heinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 1	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 1	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 1	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.& S
" 1		Shansi	1228	Br.	B.& S
" 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.& S.
" 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Eleano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
B N B	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, Nov. 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 4th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Cheongshing will leave Hongkong for Tientsin today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikuzen Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, November 4.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Kamakura Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today about 3 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 4 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Seattle on Sunday, November 5.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dalny for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf about 8 a.m. today. Passengers will by the tender which is expected to arrive at the Customs's jetty about half an hour after the steamer's arrival at the wharf. This steamer will be despatched for Dalny via Tsingtao on Friday, November 3 at 4 p.m.

The English mail which left Shanghai per P. and O. s.s. Namur on September 20, arrived at Marseilles per P. and O. s.s. Karmala on October 30.

The P. and O. s.s. Kaisar-i-hind with the outward mail of October 19 arrived at Port Said on Sunday, October 29.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rowe, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. Knibb, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Plimpton. From Wuhu:—Mrs. E. C. Fullwton.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostock via Nagasaki:—Mr. C. Cogoleff, Mrs. A. Benseman, Mr. F. Sleninkoff, Mr. M. Vasilin, Mrs. R. Belelubskay, Mr. Henry Jaejer.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru from Japan:—Mr. U. Andow, Miss I. Frazer, Mr. D. L. Hutchison, Mr. S. Hirai, Mr. H. A. Jane, Mrs. M. Dowdall, Mr. F. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. S. Weingarten, Miss E. Kollerman, Mr. and Mrs. Alves, Mr. P. M. Davis, Mrs. B. H. Mack and infant, Mr. E. S. H. Adler, Mr. G. A. O'Brien.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Wadman and Mr. H. K. Lin.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Miss Borchid, Messrs. L. Cathepan, G. Genanese, S. Kasserelliu and C. H. Tricker.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. McInnes, Mrs. Read and son, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Private Guilliban, Master Grayrigge, Messrs. Cameron, Roxburgh and MacTaggart.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun for Foochow:—Misses Smither and J. Shaw:—Messrs. F. A. Nixon, Bentz and R. W. Smith.

Launch Services

The tender Vulcan will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. on Sunday with the passengers and mail for the s.s. China.

Siccawei Weather Report

October 31.—The depression goes away between Bonin Island and Japan. The pressure rises at Hokkaido. The Chinese anticyclone moves its center to the Yangtze Valley. Monsoon along the coast. Rain at Shanghai.

November 1.—The weather clears up during the night. Moderate N.W. breezes. Light mist. The pressure declines slowly.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, November 1, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	765.08	766.56
" inches	30.12	30.18
Variation mm. for 24 h	†1.76	†0.36
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.08	†1.64
Wind Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	16	18
Wind Miles	9.9	11.2
Temperature Cen	13°6	16 6
Temperature Fahr	56 5	61 9
Humidity: co	95	79
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall Inches	–	–

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Oct 31		Bessie Dollar	2798	Br.	Dollar Co.	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 25	Hongkong	Glenogle		Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Oct 27	Hankow	Henrik Ibsen	2990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	BX
Oct 29	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYB
Oct 30	Japan	Ide maru	4247	Jap.	A. T. Co.	OSKYW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Oct 29	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1628	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 7	Chinwangtao	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 29	Japan	Kanju maru	1041	Jap.	Suzuki	TKDLW
Oct 29	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	1605	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Oct 30	Hankow	Kiangyung	451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Oct 30	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Oct 30	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 31	Hongkong	Kamo maru	4940	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 31	Hankow	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 30	Hankow	Meian	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Oct 31	Japan	Matsuyama maru	1886	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 28	Hongkong	Newby Hall	2840	Br.	S. T. mes	BV
Oct 30	London	Nyanza	4184	Br.	P. & O.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Honekong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Oct 28	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Oct 30	Hongkong	Sinkiang	616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 30	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 31	Swatow	Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 30	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 28	Japan	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	S. S.	10 p
Oct 28	Vladivostock	Tomsk	1170	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Oct 29	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	KND
Oct 30	Japan	Tona maru	246	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	CMEW
Oct 30	Foochow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
Oct 31	Japan	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Oct 31	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct 31	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"	—	—
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7
S.S. "Colombia"	—	—

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

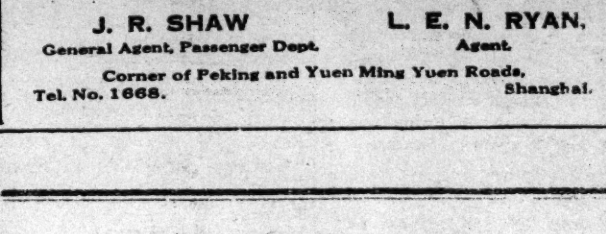
For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.. 4 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..30 Dec. 1917
MONTEAGLE.... ....11 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov.	MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec.	EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 17 "

Calling at Nagasaki, Kobe (Inland Sea) and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 1668.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov.	20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	26
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 18. JAN. 30

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 5TH JAN. 12

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 29th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.
11435

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

NOTICE

Mr. Mena David Silas has been admitted a Partner in our firm and is hereby authorized to sign all cheques and documents for and on behalf of the firm.

Manila Shanghai Export & Import Co.
132a Szechuen Road.
Shanghai, 31st Oct., 1916.
11500 N 7

Special Bargains

for the First Week in November.
at
CANTOROVITCH'S
great sale
103 BROADWAY

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

British Red Cross 'Our Day' Collections

To Herbert Phillips Esq., H. B. M's Consul.

Dear Sir.—Enclosed we beg to hand you:—Demand Draft of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on its London Office in favor of Sir Charles Russell £ 1,442 s. 12 d. 0

Cheques on Messrs. Samuel Dobree and Sons payable to Mr. Cecil Holliday and endorsed over to Sir Charles Russell 10 0 0

Cheque on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, payable to the British Red Cross Society 5 0 0

Cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, payable to the British Red Cross Society 5 0 0

1,462 12 0

together with a list of the contributors showing the amounts subscribed and the disposition of same.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GEORGE LANNING,
CECIL HOLLIDAY,
Joint Hon. Treasurers.

Donations:	Tls.	$
Sir Haviland and Lady de Sausmarez £10.0.0	—	—
H. W. Kent £5.0.0	—	—
Bishop G. D. Iliff £5.0.0	—	—
£20.0.0	—	—
Mrs. K. D. Stewart.....	100.00	—
K. D. Stewart	200.00	—
Mr. and Mrs. C. Holliday	—	20.00
Gustaf L. Oberg	100.00	—
S. W. Wolfe	—	10.00
W. J. Williams	—	10.00
"Veritas"	—	20.00
H. Whiddet	5.00	—
R. Ure Hummel	—	20.00
Geo. S. Aveyard	—	25.00
F. J. Norbury	—	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Inglis	—	50.00
Cecil R. Slowe	—	10.00
W. Bullard	—	50.00
Miss M. V. Andrews...	—	10.00
John Hays	10.00	—
A. P. Blunt	—	10.00
L. Midwood	50.00	—
W. J. Grigorieff	5.00	—
F. S. Ward	—	5.00
J. Quin	—	10.00
C. H. Ryde	—	50.00
Arthur Eveleigh	25.00	—
J. D. Hutchison	100.00	—
C. C. dos Remedios	—	10.00
"Luctor et Emergo" ...	50.00	—
D. McGillivray	—	10.00
W. Forsyth	—	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dingle	—	10.00
R. H. Nash	—	10.00
A. H. Oliver	—	5.00
Jas. H. Osborne	—	25.00
Mrs. Foster Kemp	—	10.00
M. J. Cox	—	20.00
E. E. Clark	25.00	—
Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	—	50.00
G. W. Garrett	—	5.00
Geo. Lindsay	—	10.00
W. A. Ogden	—	10.00
A. P. S.	100.00	—
Harry H. Johnson	—	10.00
A. Black	—	10.00
R. S. Dougal	—	10.00
Messrs. Vlioudaki, Hiscock and Co.	50.00	—
H. H. Fowler	—	5.00
Mrs. A. E. C. Hindson..	—	5.00
J. Dantin	20.00	—
R. J. Harris	—	5.00
"Three Score"	—	50.00
F. M. Nield	20.00	—
J. J. Dawe	15.00	—
"E. P."	20.00	—
H. P. Wadman	100.00	—
Anonymous	—	10.00
N. G. Maitland	—	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ayscough	—	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Phillippo	—	5.00
Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.	50.00	—
"G. L. W."	—	50.00
H. D. Hilliard	—	20.00
"X"	—	100.00
E. W. Noel	—	30.00
W. M. Cameron	10.00	—
G. P. Forster	—	20.00
F. E. Taylor	100.00	—
"F"	—	250.00
E. Samson	—	25.00
E. J. Commissariat.....	—	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Billinghurst	50.00	—
Loh Vee Yung	100.00	—
"W. H."	—	10.00
J. H. Pearson	20.00	—
Skinner Turner	—	10.00
Anonymous	—	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lambe	50.00	—
M. A. Annett	—	25.00
Mrs. E. Q. Cooper	20.00	—
"X"	10.00	—
Mrs. Massey	—	10.00
Mrs. W. Gardner	—	5.00
J. D. Clark	—	10.00
D. C. Dick	—	25.00
A. W. Burkill	100.00	—
A. Drachenfels	25.00	—
R. H. Nash	—	5.00
P. H. Cole	—	10.00
E. Manico Gull	—	50.00
D. McAlister	—	5.00
"22"	—	25.00
C. Rousse	—	10.00
H. E. Arnhold	50.00	—
Mrs. Beytagh	5.00	—
H. Crombie	—	25.00
E. G. McG.	—	10.00
G. H. Benwell	10.00	—
Fred J. Hinton	—	5.00
"Pun Box"	—	28.00
E. J. Newman	—	20.00
L. Fernie	—	5.00
F. E. Hodges	—	10.00
Belgian Trading Co. ...	—	50.00
F. D. K. Farnan	—	5.00
Anonymous	—	5.00
G. Duplessis	—	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Smalley	100.00	—
Anonymous	—	10.00
C. F. Garstin	—	50.00
F. Wells Henderson ...	—	20.00
E. Denegri	25.00	—
E. Wheeley	—	10.00
G. A. Richardson	50.00	—
"The Day's Brokerage"	85.00	—
J. M. Joseph	—	10.00
Mrs. H. C. Davis	—	20.00
Y. S. Kumsoo	—	10.00
E. S. Little	—	100.00
"R."	—	2.00
L. J. Bremner	—	50.00
G. M. Young	100.00	—
E. Moller	10.00	—
D. M. Graham	20.00	—
"M. H."	—	5.00
H. Tod	—	5.00
R. S. Ivy	20.00	—
R. A. Olsen	10.00	—
C. R. E. Harris	10.00	—
G. H. Phillips	—	25.00
Allan G. Mossop	25.00	—
Mrs. Jansen	210.00	—
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C.	—	20.00
Alex. Samson	—	20.00
D. C. Hutchison	10.00	—
D. S. Barclay	—	5.00
Chas. Rayner	—	10.00
W. J. Davidson	—	50.00
Anonymous	—	20.00
A. S. Malcolm	—	10.00
Anon. per F. L. M. ...	5.00	—
O. M. Green	—	10.00
Thos. R. Wheelock	—	100.00
E. B. C. Hornell	—	5.00
Mrs. W. Van Corbach ...	—	20.00
J. H. Teesdale	—	5.00
A. S. P. White-Cooper	100.00	—
W. King	—	5.00
Simon Levy	50.00	—
F. S. Unwin	25.00	—
Miss May Mitchell	—	5.00
F. C. Armistead	10.00	—
"H. R. S."	—	10.00
W. A. B. Leach	—	25.00
M. M. Murray	25.00	—
Mrs. F. S. Unwin	—	10.00
"G. L."	10.00	—
E. B. Heaton Smith ...	—	10.00
J. McDowell	20.00	—
Miss Patterson	10.00	—
E. Fuller	20.00	—
C. Blix	—	20.00
L. E. N. Ryan	—	100.00
H. P. Souter	100.00	—
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wilson	—	25.00
"Veritas"	—	10.00
"J. C. H."	100.00	—
H. J. Clark	—	20.00
J. B. Mackinnon	—	5.00
Moiety of Collection at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Trafalgar Day	—	60.00
A. Papini	—	20.00
Shanghai Mercury	—	3.00
1/5 share of gate money Lawn Tennis match between Hongkong and Shanghai Champions	—	142.60
D. A. Callum	—	12.00
Clifford M. Stubbs	—	10.00
J. G. Petersen Bergen, through Mrs. Thorensen-Roubles 1,000.....	409.85	—
North-China Daily News	10.00	—
"Eastern Critic" Voluntary Amusement Taxation Boxes	—	400.00
Herbert Phillips	—	25.00
W. H. Rogers	—	10.00
George Gundry	7.50	—
S. M. Joseph	—	2.00
"B. E. G."	—	10.00
J. H. Richards	—	10.00
H. Middleton	—	25.00
Mrs. K. M. Perrin	—	5.00
The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estate Ltd. 2,000.000	—	
	4,972.35	3,224.60
Sale of Tickets for Astor House Tea.....	—	288.00
Street Collection, Lottery at Astor House, Sale of Flags, Flowers, etc. less printing and other expenses	147.00	2,116.43
Tls 5,119.35 $5,629.03		

Bank Draft for £1,442.10.0 being:—
Tls. 5,119.35
Tls. 4,097.93 @ 72.8 = $5,629.03.
Tls. 9,217.28 @ 3/1⅛
together with Cheques on London for £20.0.0, in all £1,462.10.0.
have been handed to H. B. M. Consul—H. Phillips, Esq.—for transmission to London.

GEORGE LANNING,
CECIL HOLLIDAY,
Joint Hon. Treasurers.

Shanghai, October 31, 1916.

Gross Total collected during the day by the following box carriers:—Mesdames Chas. Bradley, W. R. Parkin, G. How, C. Henderson, P. W. Pate, Chas. Reed, R. F. Hazelton, J. W. Gande, W. J. Gande and Misses Doris Phillips, I. Fladgate, M. Inch, E. Inch, M. Harder—Tls. 175.00 and $1,826.04.

FRENCH WAR LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, November 1.—The subscriptions to the French war loan received at the Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai branches of the Banque Industrielle de Chine amount to 3,200,000 Francs.

MENTHOLIN SNUFF

Against cold in the head.
Gives instant relief.
$0.40 per bottle
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
SHANGHAI.

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, unoccupied in the afternoons, would like extra work. Expert steno-typist, experienced. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.
11525 N 4

WANTED, Young Chinese, with several years' experience in office routine, desires to make a change as an assistant clerk, salary no object. Please apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.
11491 N 2

TYPING.—Experienced young lady wishes to do extra Typing after office hours. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
11456 N 2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SPACE in godown to let, at No. 5 Szechuen Road, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11515 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Bush-Roses Trees and Shrubs

supplied by
The Shanghai Flora
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Gardens planned and laid out.

Estimates free.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 = Midnight, 13^30 = 1^30 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102
B s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2055	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	23^30	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	631	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	648	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	193	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8 20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. „			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. „			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.48	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING .. „	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan .. .. „	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang.. .. „	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.[illegible]	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10,11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10,12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Ken Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Ken Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1[illegible]
Ken Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2[illegible]
Ken Shang Mun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.06	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

DRAPERY AUCTION

W. Funder & Co.

will sell by Public Auction within their salesrooms

Nos. 111 and 113 Szechuen Rd.

on

To-day, the 2nd November

Commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Absolutely New Outfitting Goods and Household Linens

Comprising:

Bedsheets, Blankets, Down Quilts, Counterpanes, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Swiss Lace Curtains, Travelling Rugs, Furs, Wool Jerseys, Ready Made Coats, Silk Stockings, Boots, Shoes, Wool Underwear, Harris Tweed, Homespuns, Fancy Tweeds, Coatings, Pyjamas, Dressing Gowns, Slippers, etc., etc.

also

About 100 lots of Children's goods such as: Jersey suits, jerseys, underwear, etc.

NOW ON VIEW

Catalogues on premises.

11482

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1916.

6th, 7th and 8th November

TICKETS of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 4th November, at a cost of $10 each. APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price—$6 for Gentlemen.
$3 for Ladies.

Single day tickets, obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$3 for Gentlemen.
$2 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on Race Days:—

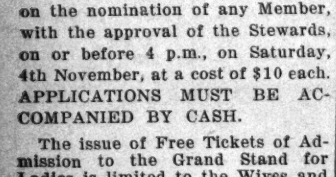
Tiffin Tickets....Price $2.00 each
Tea Tickets ....Price $0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after the Fourth Race each day.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
Shanghai, 30th October, 1916.

11490



THEY STAY ON—
—IF WE FIT THEM.
Dr. O. D. Rasmussen,
OPTICIAN.
19 Nanking Road. 'Phone 3272

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

CHEESE

Swiss
White
Triumph
Limburger

11389

—BILL SMITH—

"HIRANO"
MINERAL WATER
IS THE
CHAMPAGNE
OF
TABLE WATERS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Customs Notification.

No. 861.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS:
AUTUMN RACES:

ON each day of the Races, i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of November, the Custom House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1916.

11523

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11363

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend at the rate of four per cent (eight shillings per share). less income tax at 4s/6d. in the £, for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 5 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of November, 1916, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Limited, 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

11471

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors, held on the 27th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael Cents per Share, to be paid on and after 20th November, 1916, to Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 20th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.

11473

HARDWARE
METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

NOTICE

A Memorial Service in honour of the late Sheng Kung Pao will be held on Sunday, the 5th November, 1916, at No. 110 Bubbling Well Road.

11501 N-4

PUNCHES FOR SCRIPT AND STOCK CERTIFICATES

"CANCELLED"

TICKET AND PAPER PUNCHES OF ALL KINDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Announcement Extraordinary

The Management of The Carlton Cafe beg to announce that beginning Tuesday, November 1st, they will serve an elaborate luncheon daily, from 12 noon until 2 p.m. Price $1.25.

Also regular Table d'Hote dinner from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. Price $2.00.

We are also in a position, with our modern, up-to-date culinary department, to serve at a moment's notice a dainty little dinner party, wedding breakfast, or banquet, giving the best the market affords. We have recently introduced some very special dishes that would appeal to the most fastidious.

Supper served in Ball Room. Private Dining Rooms.

We are also catering to monthly boarders:

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner	$60.00
Tiffin and Dinner	50.00
Tiffin, single	30.00
Dinner, single	35.00

The Carlton Cafe
TEL. 2337

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

The resignation of Mr. F. J. Raven, as Managing Director of this Company, has been accepted as from this date.

Mr. R. H. Parker has been appointed Managing Director of this Company as from this date.

Mr. W. A. Adams has been appointed Office Manager of this Company as from this date.

By Order
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
Shanghai, China.
November 1st, 1916.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

Mr. F. J. Raven has been appointed General Manager of the Raven Trust Company, Ltd., as from this date.

By Order
RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD.
Shanghai, China.
November 1st, 1916.

11504

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1917

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1917.

2 days New Year—Monday and Tuesday, January 1 and 2.

5 days China New Year—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 6, 7 and 9.

1 day Whit-Monday—Monday, May 28.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Saturday, June 23.

2 days Summer Holiday—Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3.

1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 6.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Monday, October 1.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Wednesday, October 10

2 days Christmas—Tuesday and Wednesday, December 25 and 26.

By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.

11503

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

RACE WEEK

ON and from Friday, the 3rd November, 1916, 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from Shanghai North to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking and vice versa, available for the return trip until Thursday, the 9th November, 1916.

All trains except the Limited Expresses Nos. 1 up and 10 down will call at Henli during the holidays on application to the Station Inspector, Shanghai North.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

11511

PERSONAL

EDWARD LANGFORD: Everything all right. Communicate with mother. San Jose.

11521 N 3

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease immediately, detached house with at least 6 rooms, suitable for manager's residence, near Bubbling Well Road or French Concession. Apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

11465 N 2

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

ROOMS to let, in private family, furnished or unfurnished, in Western district. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

11518 N 4

TO LET, extra-large, furnished room, with separate bathroom, immediate occupation, $22 per month. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.

11510 N 3

TO LET, room with bathroom and verandah. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

11495 N 2

TO LET, furnished, bungalow in Bubbling Well district. Suitable for one or two bachelors. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

11497 N 5

23 North Szechuen Road, large room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for a couple of bachelors; and one small-room, with excellent board.

11437 N 4

APARTMENTS WANTED

ENGLISH LADY, with her daughter, require two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board. from 1st January. Reply, stating terms, to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

11524

SITUATION VACANT

PROOF-READER and office assistant, previous experience necessary. Portuguese. Temporary position only. Apply Rosenstock's Directory.

11526 N 4

WANTED, Salesman (European) to call on mills and factories. Engineer preferred. Capable of commanding a good salary. Position open January 1st, 1917. Address Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS, stating experience, etc.

WANTED, American or European lady as assistant for Nouvautes atelier and office. Agreeable position for energetic lady with some artistic temperament. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

11497 N 5

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN TEACHER, having spare time in morning and evening, wants more pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

11527 N 7

LESSONS in Abacus, Mandarin or Shanghai dialect are given by an experienced Chinese teacher, speaking English and German. Apply to H. Teng, 1215-A Boone Road.

11508 N 2

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

11444 N 7

FINANCIAL

WANTED to meet Chinese with capital, who are desirous of joining with foreigners, in the very profitable business of exporting hams, chickens, egg products and the manufacture of tinned meats from China. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

11519 N 5

OPPORTUNITY: Partner wanted, with Tls. 4,500 cash to join me in a business that is new, safe, and which will pay very large profits in a short while. This is a splendid opportunity to become independent and wealthy, with a very small outlay of capital. Only applicants who are serious, have themselves the capital, and mean immediate business need apply to "Business," 23 North Szechuen Road.

11493 N 4

Exchange and Mart

TYPEWRITER, Remington Junior, in leather case, brand new. Cost $150; will sell for $120. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

11520 N 3

OPPORTUNITY FOR ladies, Ermines, best quality, to be sold at very moderate price. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

11494 N.2.

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11516 T F.

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

FOR SALE. Harley-Davidson motor-cycle (twin), five months old, in excellent condition, for $625; also side-car, only used a month, $200. Payable by instalments, if necessary. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

11522 N 7

FOR SALE, motor boat, by Michigan Steel Boat Co. Length 18; beam 4½; draught 6"; Detroit kerosene or gasoline, 3½ h.p. motor, complete with battery, folding anchor and rope, oars, etc. Seats five people. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

11513 N 4

FOR SALE, one very rare ram, with four horns, white curly coat marked evenly with black patches both sides of face. A fine pet, or specimen for show. A beauty. Price Tls. 40. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

11498

BROWN riding pony for sale; been ridden by a lady; firm in the country, good jumper. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

11492 N 2

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11